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CITY ITEMS.

Letter from Dr. Hunter, of New York---No. 2.

ON COLDS, CATARRH, AND OZENA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE:—Sir:—In considering the causes which gradually undermine the health of the lungs and produce consumption, I shall begin with colds, as these are of all causes the most important. When we are exposed to wet feet, to drafts of air, to sleeping in damp sheets, or to insufficient clothing, a sense of chilliness is experienced, followed by oppression of some of the organs of the body. This is a cold. It may be slight and soon pass off, or severe and end in inflammation. Much depends on the importance of the part on which it falls, for a cold always manifests itself in some organ, and any organ may be its seat.

We distinguish colds by the part affected. Hence, we have a cold in the head, or influenza; a cold in the nose, or catarrh; a cold in the throat, or quinsy; a cold in the chest, or bronchitis.

By a catarrh is meant a congested and inflamed condition of the mucous membrane lining the nostrils, generally produced by colds, but often caused by dust and other irritating matters in the air. We breathe though the nose, hence its mucous membrane is more liable to injury than any other part from sudden changes in the temperature of the air, and from irritating impurities floating in it. In nine cases out of every ten the first indication of our having taken cold is a sense of stuffing in the nose.

Chronic catarrh follows the acute form, and is the direct consequence of leaving a simple cold in the head to cure itself. After a longer or shorter time, the patient finds that, although the difficulty of breathing through the nose has passed off, there still remains a slight discharge of yellow mucus. On looking into the nose we now find the membrane thickened, redder than in health, and often ulcerated. Chronic catarrh occurs in several forms. In the simplest form we have merely an accumulation of yellow or straw-colored mucus in the posterior naves above and behind the palate, which the patient haws out from time to time during the day. In the second, small sores form in the nose and the secretion becomes dry, requiring frequent attention to keep it free. In the third, a false membrane forms in the nostrils, which the patient removes from time to time. Not unfrequently this membrane is bloody where it has been torn from points of ulceration within the nose. In the fourth, the secretion is thin, and drops down into the throat whenever the patient throws back the head or forcibly snuffs up the air. When the ulcerations are considerable, the secretion becomes purulent. There is, moreover, often loss of smell; and, when the ulceration has eaten through the membrane to the bone, the discharge has an offensive odor.

Catarrh occurs at all ages, being found in young children and in old people. Those suffering from it are much more liable to take cold on slight exposure. It is much worse in the autum and winter than during the warm months of summer.

TREATMENT.—Chronic catarrhal affections of the head, when of recent origin, or of a recent period had no remedy. They remained, like consumption and asthma, a stain and reproach on the page of medicine. And yet, strange as it may seem, the disease itself, if we except ozena, is only a simple chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane, and can easily be reached by all the forces of the Materia Medica—solids, fluids, and gases.

Some years since, finding it impossible to effect a cure of these affections by ordinary means, I contrived a curved showering syringe, by which I was able to make a direct application of any medicated wash to the whole internal cavity of the nostrils at the same instant. By daily cleansing the inflamed membrane, and strengthening it by astringent applications, I soon found that catarrh was among our most curable affections. In the most aggravated cases of ozena and chronic influenza I sometimes found it necessary to use a curved hollow probe, which could not be applied equally well as a wash, and to meet this requirement I contrived a small copper sand-bath, to be used with a spirit lamp. The medicines are placed upon a glass crystal and evaporated by heat. The patient holds his head over the bath, and receives the vapors as they come off into his nostrils. There is neither pain nor inconvenience in using these remedies. Even little children submit to them from day to day without complaint. By this simple, direct and rational treatment, I have been able with certainty to break up these troublesome and dangerous affections. When properly applied, the showering syringe will not fail in one case out of a thousand.

Unfortunately, these affections are too generally treated with neglect, and in consequence are soon lost sight of in the disastrous diseases to which they lead. Catarrh is the first step toward consumption. When allowed to go on, it soon involves the throat in granulations, causes the voice to become husky in singing and reading aloud, and ends in the thickening of the mucous membrane lining the bronchial tubes. After this latter change has taken place the deposition of turbercles, ulceration of the lungs, and the development of consumption too often follows. Even were the danger of the lungs less, catarrh is the most common source of deafness, from causing the closure of the Eustachian tubes, and frequently extends itself down the gullet to the stomach, causing the most inveterate form of dyspepsia. Chronic irritations of the mucous membrane always extend themselves downward. They are mild and easily cured in the commencement, but become grave and dangerous when neglected. I regard catarrh as the great feeder of of pulmonary irritation, and by no other means can we so effectually guard the lungs from disease as by promptly removing the catarrhal affection.

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.
Merchant's Hotel, Pittsburgh, February 28, 1867.

Bill Shakspeare and Cassius.

"Let me have men about me that are fat, sleek headed men—Yon Cassius has a lean and hungry look; such men are dangerous." So said Shakspeare. Now Cassius, like many another simple man, was slim because he knew not how to appreciate good living. If he were living to-day he would not be reproached because lean, for at Holtzheimer's Continental Saloon, he would repair like all sensible men do, and partake of the splendidly gotten up meals and be as sleek and fat as his tormentor. Cæsius would appreciate Holtzheimer's bill of fare and would be one of the numerous patrons who throng this popular restaurant day and night. As Cassius is dead, we can only advise lean men like him to patronize no other restaurant than the Continental, next door to the Post office Fifth street, unless they want to keep lean and spare-headed.

To Housekeepers.

Good Tomatoes at 30 cents per can.
Strawberries at 40 cents.
Blackberries at 40 cents.
Peaches at 50 cents.
Peach Marmalade at 50 cents.
Peach Jam at 50 cents.
Good Raisins at 20 cents per pound.
Good Prunes at 25 cents per pound.
Good Currants at 22 cents per pound.
At 112 Federal street, Allegheny City.
GEO. BEAVER.

Don't Say that You Can't

Get the best quality of English and Scotch Ale, Porter or Brown Stout—for, by calling at Fleming's Drug depot, you will find the most complete stock of the finest brands—and get them at the very lowest price. Remember the place, Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street.

Still Alive

And splendid bargains in store. Opera House Shoe Store.

CITY ITEMS.

The Remaining Thirty Days

Of our grand closing out sale are drawing to a close, so don't lose this excellent opportunity to secure such good Boots and Shoes for so little money, but come without delay and do an act of justice to your family. New goods arriving which will be sold at extremely low prices, Opera House Shoe Store.

Will Open March 1st, 1867.

E. R. Gardner having disposed of his old place of business, will open an entire new stock of Spring Dry Goods, at No. 69 Market street, west corner Market and Fourth. March 1st. MWF

All are Invited to Call

At No. 75 Market street and examine our new spring stock of Sacques, Basques, Cloaks and Circulars, cloaking cloth and trimming of every description.

The Only Reliable Place

In Pittsburgh to get the latest Paris and New York styles in Cloaks, Sacques, Basques, Circulars and Mantillas, is at Spence's, No. 75 Market street.

Ladies

Are especially invited to call and examine our late spring styles in Cloaks, Basques, Sacques and Circulars, at No. 75 Market street.

All the Leading Styles

In Spring Cloaks, Sacques, Basques, Circulars, are now open and for sale at Spence's, No. 75 Market street.

Every Lady

Wants one of the new styles Sacques and Cloaks now on exhibition at Spence's, No. 75 Market street.

You Can Buy

Foreign Liquors of all kinds at Joseph S. Finch's Distillery, No. 189, 191, 193 and 195 First street, Pittsburgh.

Greater Reduction

Than ever during the next 30 days of the great closing out sale at the Opera House Shoe Store.

You Can Buy

98 per cent. Alcohol at Joseph S. Finch's.

You Can Buy

New Hops at Joseph S. Finch's.

Increased Attractions

At the Opera House Shoe Store.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The Tariff and Tax bills will both go over to the Fortieth Congress. But two working days of this session now remain, and there is no hope of the passage of either bill. Several attempts were made in the House yesterday to push through an amended Tariff bill, but they were all unsuccessful. Mr. Morrill made the nearest approach to success, by moving an increase of twenty per cent. on all duties, except on sugar, tea, coffee, salt, coal and railroad iron. This motion, requiring a two-thirds vote to get it properly before the House, was lost by ayes 84, nays 71. There is a large majority in Congress favorable to increased duties, and a reduction of the tax on the industry of the country, but valuable time was frittered away in senseless or unnecessary debate, and as a consequence both bills have failed.

Five dead bodies were found on Wednesday at Buffalo, at the Grand Trunk Railroad depot, packed in barrels, directed to a party in Ann Arbor, Michigan. The bodies were those of two men, two women and one child, and had apparently not been dead over a week or ten days.

Advices from the South state that it is supposed there will be twice as many white voters in Virginia as black.

Fred. Hudson, formerly of the New York *Herald*, returns to that paper next May.

It is said that Thurlow Weed has purchased an interest in the New York *Commercial Advertiser*.

The Supreme Court of Alabama has decided that the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln did not take effect in that State until May, 1865.

A force is organizing at Leavenworth under General Hancock to operate against the Indians in Kansas and Nebraska.

The steamer Laura Fenton was burned while taking in a cargo at Evansville, yesterday morning. She was valued at twenty-two thousand dollars, and was partially insured. No lives were lost.

Russian sheet iron was successfully made on Wednesday, at Mahoning, Ohio, at the works of Brown, Bonnell & Company, by the process of George C. Konoughschiff, under the superintendence of Caleb Broomal.

A large meeting was held in Toronto, on Wednesday, to promote the Hudson and Ontario Ship Canal.

The President stated it was the intention to ask the Canadian Legislature, for a free grant of ten millions acres of public lands, and municipal aid would be asked from Toronto to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars. Resolutions in favor of the canal were carried by a large majority.

Gov. Fletcher has brought suit against the St. Louis *Evening Dispatch* for defamation of character. Damages are laid at $100,000.

A boiler in a saw mill near Jonesboro, Illinois, exploded on Wednesday, killing the engineer and severely scalding several other persons.

In the New York Senate, yesterday evening, amendments were adopted to the constitutional convention bill, allowing citizens, without distinction of sex or color, to vote on the adoption of the constitution; but excluding deserters and persons engaged in the late rebellion.

A delegation from the Legislature of Delaware visited both Houses of the Virginia Legislature yesterday. They were invited to seats on the floor, and speeches were made welcoming them to the representative of a State which upheld State sovereignty.

At the Law School, at Louisville, yesterday, Wm. Barlow, in firing at Captain Prition, formerly of the C. S. A., accidentally shot Brigadier General Eli Murray, of the United States Volunteers, in the leg. The wound is not serious. All three are law students.

The Tennessee Legislature has adopted a resolution calling on the Federal Government, through General Thomas, for a sufficient military force to keep the peace and restore order and quiet in the State. The preamble alleges that in several counties violence prevails over civil law, and riot and murder go unpunished.

Governor Fenton has revoked the mandate for the delivery of Captain George Olney to the Virginia authorities, and ordered him to be released from custody, the acts charged against Only not being sufficient to justify his surrender.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of a Radical State Convention in Maryland---Universal Suffrage Commended.

BALTIMORE, February 28.—The Radical State Convention met yesterday. It was numerously attended. Dr. Ohr, of Allegheny county, is President. Strong resolutions were adopted as a platform for the party in the State. Universal manhood suffrage was proclaimed, and the Conservatives of the State were threatened with Congressional interference if the plan of calling a State Constitutional Convention is carried out, except on the broad platform of universal suffrage.

The same party held a large mass meeting at the same place last night. The house was crowded. Speeches were made by Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee; Hon. Columbus Delano, of Ohio, and others, all in favor of negro suffrage. The President was denounced and the course of Congress commended.

FIRST EDITION.

ONE O'CLOCK, A. M.

EARLY TELEGRAMS.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Mr. Bigham's Free Railroad Law Defeated in the Senate.

ONLY A VERY UNCERTAIN KIND OF FREE LAW TO BE PERMITTED.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL ALLOWING SUNDAY CAR TRAVEL IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette
HARRISBURG, February 28, 1867.
SENATE.

Mr. Coleman read in place an act to regulate the fees of County Treasurer in the Commonwealth.

Mr. Bigham presented the resolution of the Councils of Birmingham, and petition of citizens of Lower St. Clair township, in favor of annexation to Birmingham; also, an act to incorporate the Coperative Association of East Birmingham.

Mr. Connell offered a resolution to print Mr. Graham's Cameron speech in the *Record*. Carried.

The special order of the day, the Free Railroad Law, was taken up. The friends of Mr. Bigham's bill endeavored to amend the bill reported from the Committee, making it the same as the bill drawn by Mr. Bigham, but failed by nineteen nays to thirteen yeas. Messrs. Bigham, Billingfelt, Brown of Lawrence, Brown of Mercer, Coleman, Davis, Graham, Jackson, Lowry, Taylor, Wallace, White, and Hall, Speaker, voted for amending the bill, making it as originally introduced.

Messrs, Burnett, Connell, Davis, Donovan, Fisher, Glatz, Haines, Jackson, James, Langdon, McClandless, Mott, Rawle, Reasdall, Ridgeway, Royer, Schall, Searight, Shoemaker, Stutzman and Walls vote against the amendment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following bills were reported by Committees:

An act to prevent the depositing of unwholesome matter in the running streams of Allegheny county.

The act to incorporate the Pittsburgh Tunnell Company.

The act authorizing the Recorder of Deeds to record the discharges of the honorably discharged soldiers of the Commonwealth.

The act for the better protection of Ministers of the Gospel in solemnizing the ceremony of matrimony.

The following bills in place were read:

An act to extend the act relating to liens of mechanics, to Blair and Armstrong Counties.

An act to extend the term of the Treasurer of Westmoreland County.

An act relating to the Sheriff of Butler County boarding prisoners.

An act relating to the pawn-brokers in Allegheny County.

An act relating to the paving of the borough of McKeesport.

An act to divide New Brighton into three wards.

A supplement to the act incorporating the borough of Lawrenceville.

The free railroad law was reported with a negative from the Committee.

The act to authorize the school-directors of Harrison township to borrow money for school purposes.

The act to incorporate the Eagle Cotton Mill Company.

The act to incorporate the Oil City Petroleum Company.

By Mr. McKee: An act to give the owners of coal property the right of working the same as under the general law; also, an act relative to prisons in Allegheny county; also, an act to prohibit the hunting and killing of game in North Fayette township.

By Mr. Colville: An act for the commutation of sentences; also, an act to incorporate the Mutual Express Company.

By Mr. Chadwick: An act to incorporate the McKeesport Gas Company.

By Mr. Wilson: An act relative to the levy of a tax in Pittsburgh; also, an act to incorporate a Building Saving's Association; also, a supplement to the act relative to liens of mechanics, extending the same to Allegheny county; also, a joint resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint Commissioners to inquire into the prison system of the State.

By Mr. Minnis: An act to increase the fees of the county officers of Cambria county; also, an act to require the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to give semi-annual statements of the receipts and expenditures of the Ebensburg branch, and regulate the rates of toll.

By Mr. Espy: An act to authorize the Commissioners of Crawford county to borrow money to build a Court House; also, an act to divorce N. P. Reed, of Allegheny, and his wife; also, a supplement to the act relative to mineral lands and manufacturing companies in Armstrong county; also, an act to regulate the salaries of Associate Judges.

By Mr. Harbison: An act to relieve money at interest in Lawrence county from taxation.

By Mr. McPherron: A supplement to the act relative to the Mercer Iron and Coal Co.; also, an act to prevent the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors in Mercer county.

By Mr. Sulzer: An act to make Lincoln's birthday a public holiday.

By Mr. Donaven: A joint resolution requesting Congress to exempt from tax home manufactures.

LATER.

The evening session of the House was consumed by the consideration of Sunday car travel in Philadelphia. The bill was carried by 46 to 38. Messrs. Colville and Peter voted in favor, and Messrs. Glass, Wilson, McKee and Chadwick against the bill.

The Senate adjourned without finally disposing of the general railroad law.

FROM NEW YORK.

Relief to the People of the South---Death of Prof. Dewey---Fire---Losses by Fire---Gold Swindling Operation---Movements of the Fenians.

NEW YORK, February 28, 1867.

HELP TO THE SOUTH.

The steamer Memphis left to-day with thirty thousand bushels of corn, one-third each to Charleston, Savannah and Mobile, on account of the Southern Relief Commission. Before leaving another week the Commission hope to be able to ship, by another national vessel, a larger quantity towards relieving the destitution in the large sections of Alabama, Georgia, South and North Carolinas.

DEATH OF MR. DE BOW.

Mr. De Bow, editor of De Bow's *Review*, died yesterday at Elizabeth, New Jersey, after a brief illness.

MADAME PARepa.

Madame Parepa was married on Tuesday to Carl Rosa, a violinist.

SOUTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Superintendent of the State Insurance Department reports the assets of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, of this city, and sufficient to justify its continuance in business, with an additional capital of $500,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The losses by fire in Broadway, this morning, at Mergenthan & Co.'s, wine dealers, are $10,000, all white. Whitman & Co.'s, clothiers, $30,000; fully insured.

FENIAN MEETING.

The Stephens Supreme Council held a private meeting to-day. Report says a portion of the Convention favors a re-organization of the circles, or forming a directory with an executive council in this city.

FIRE AT A SCHOOL BUILDING.

An alarm of fire in the public school building, Erie street, Jersey City, was given at ten o'clock this morning, and created great consternation among two or three hundred children, several of whom, with two teachers in their efforts to escape, were trodden on and severely hurt. One girl named Laura McCoy, aged eight, was probably fatally injured. Some children jumped from the windows.

A GOLD SWINDLING OPERATION.

The particulars of a gold swindling operation in May, 1895, by which a broker named John Ross fraudulently obtained $60,000 in gold from various bankers in the city, have finally come to light. The money was obtained by gold certificates, apparently signed by the Continental Bank. Ross ran off with his booty in a vessel named the Dakota, which was kept in readiness for the purpose of carrying him away. He is now presumed to be in Brazil, where he is safe from the clutches of the United States officials, there being no extradition treaty between the two countries. Several suits have grown out the case, two firms sueing the Continental Bank for the sums named on the gold certificates, and claiming that the signatures are genuine.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Tax and Tariff Bills Defeated for this Session.

REPORT ON THE ENGEMITY OF POLYGAMY.

Senator Wade to be Chosen President of the Senate.

THE VETOES IMPENDING.

Postmaster General Randall to go to Vienna.

STARTLING REPORT EXPECTED ON IMPEACHMENT.

WASHINGTON, February 28, 1867.

BUSINESS OF THE PATENT OFFICE.

The annual report of the Patent Office was submitted to Congress to-day. The number of applications during the year 1866 was 15,269; patents issued, including reissues and designs, 9,450; caveats filed, 2,723; applications for extension of patents, 67; patents extended, 38; patents expired, 10,427. Of the patents granted, there were to citizens of the United States, 9,210. The receipts of the Office were $493,663; expenditures, $351,724. Cash on hand, including surplus last year, $254,125.

POLYGAMY.

The House Judiciary Committee made a report to-day denouncing polygamy as contrary to the spirit of christian religion; a relic of pantheism and barbarism, and subversive of marriage relations in all countries where it is tolerated. It is simply legalized prostitution, destroying the original and divine condition of society. No greater outrage on the freedom of religious faith could be perpetrated than to require the people of any nation to sanction and approve by law, a practice so deeply offensive. Alluding to the assertion of the recent memorial from the Utah Legislature that no effort has been made to enforce the anti-polygamy law, the Committee says the fact is notorious that in consequence of the neglect of the Federal Judges, they ought to be removed, but if the failure arises from other causes, it is the duty of the President to see the law executed.

TAX AND TARIFF BILLS DEFEATED.

The Tariff bill, after the action of the House to-day, is considered effectually defeated beyond resuscitation. The Tax bill will probably share the same fate.

OFFICIAL MEXICAN NEWS.

An official account of Escobedo's victory over Miramon has been received here.

AN INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

It is stated that the Medical and Quartermaster's Departments have received instructions relative to the coming campaign to be inaugurated against the Indians from the Department of the Missouri about the 10th of March. A proper proportion of surgeons, hospital stewards, ambulances and medical stores, and the necessary transportation will be furnished.

MISSION OF NEBRASKA.

General Thayer, Senator elect from Nebraska, arrived to-night, and submitted to the President a copy of the act passed by the Legislature of that State, acquiescing in the conditions imposed by Congress. The President will soon issue a proclamation recognizing Nebraska as a State, when Senators and Representatives from that State will be admitted to Congress.

THE COLFAX VETO.

It was reported this afternoon that the veto of the reconstruction bill will be sent in to-night, but the guessing was again at fault, so it must be looked for to-morrow.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Members elect to the Fortieth Congress have already arrived.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The fact that the House to-night, by refusing by nine majority to lay the bankrupt bill on the table, appointed a committee of conference to report that heretofore appointed by the Senate on the disagreeing amendments, is regarded by the friends of that measure as indicative of the certain passage of the bill through both Houses.

[From Evening Chronicle Dispatches.]

The reasons for Governor Swann's recent curious behavior are given out as follows: Governor Swann has expressed the willingness of Maryland, and the Senate refuses him a seat, it is probable that Governor Cox would appoint Caleb Cushing, ex-Attorney General, to the scheme, it is said Swann is determined to thwart, even at the expense of making himself look very ridiculous before the people.

Prof. Benjamin F. Pierce, of Harvard College, has been appointed Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey.

Ben Wade will receive twenty-three votes for the presidency of the Senate. The rest will be divided between Fessenden and Doolittle. Of course Wade will be elected.

The Tariff bill has gone up for this session. The Senate will not have time to consider it. This will throw the bill over until next January. It is thought the next session will be a short one.

[From the Times Correspondence.]

The country will be startled before the close of the week by the report from the Judiciary Committee on impeachment matters, including the progress they have made, and asserting the necessity of pushing the investigation into the next Congress, developments thus far demanding its continuance. Those who believe the Committee have done nothing will find themselves seriously mistaken.

The reports that General Grant had an interview with the President on the reconstruction bill are unfounded, though he is unqualifedly in favor of the bill.

The President's veto of the Reconstruction bill is prepared. It is quite lengthy and principally devoted to the legal features of the bill. Its tone is firm and respectful.

The veto of the Tenure of Office bill is also prepared. It is a long and able production including members of the Cabinet, the President objects to making the tenure of civil officers during behaviour, or for life. The provisions of the army bill that the headquarters of the general shall be in Washington only, and that all orders shall emanate from him, etc., are regarded as unconstitutional and the bill will also doubtless be vetoed.

It is understood that Postmaster General Randall will resign and go to Vienna as Minister, in place of Mr. Motley.

The person who endeavored to obtain an interview with Surratt proves to be really his brother, who went to Texas in 1859. Failing to see his brother he has left the city.

From the Tribune Correspondence.

Unless the House accepts the loan bill as passed by the Senate yesterday, there is very little probability of anything being passed this session, as the Senate is unanimous against the House scheme. The Ways and Means Committee will endeavor to get the House to concur.

A couple of important witnesses in the impeachment matter arrived in Washington from the South last night.

From the World Correspondence.

The report of the Judiciary Committee, in the impeachment matter, will be as complete a failure as the evidence has been to sustain the charges which have been preferred.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Congressional Plan in North Carolina and Virginia---Extra Session of the Virginia Legislature to Consider it

RALEIGH, N. C., February 28.—Mr. Caggin introduced into the Lower House to-day, a resolution expressing the willingness of North Carolina to accept in good faith the proposed plan of Congress for a reconstruction of the Southern States. The resolution created much excitement and an animated discussion ensued. Finally it was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

RICHMOND, VA., February 28.—The Legislature, whose session expires on Saturday, will be convened in extra session to take into consideration the Congressional plan of Reconstruction.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

WASHINGTON, February 28, 1867.

SENATE.

BRIDGING THE MISSOURI.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Leavenworth. Referred to the Military Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to establish a Department of Education. All pending amendments were voted down, and the bill passed.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the Foreign Committee was discharged from the consideration of the following subjects:

The bill more effectually to preserve the neutrality relations of the United States.

The memorial of the Portugese Vice Consul at Savannah, for compensation for property taken by Sherman's troops.

A petition for reciprocity with the Hawaiian Islands.

A petition for government vessels to take soundings between the American coast and France.

A memorial from French Canadians and others against the proposed confederation of the British Provinces.

Petitions for an international copyright law.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee of Foreign Relations, reported a joint resolution authorizing the Assistant Secretary of the NAVY, FOX, and other officers of the Mississippi and Augusta to accept presents from the Emperor of Russia.

Mr. JOHNSON moved an amendment exempting these presents from duty. Adopted; and the resolution passed.

MAIL CONTRACTS AT THE SOUTH.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a resolution calling on the Postmaster General for information as to whether mail contracts had been given to A. S. Carter, of Staunton, Virginia, without his taking the oath of allegiance. Adopted.

INCREASE OF PAY.

The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the bill to temporarily increase the pay of officers of the army.

RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. BUCKALEW entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill establishing the Department of Education was passed.

APPOINTMENTS OF REVENUE OFFICERS AT THE SOUTH.

The miscellanious appropriation bill was taken up. The question was upon the amendment of the Finance Committee, to provide that hereafter the President shall appoint assessors in the Southern States. For this Mr. EDMUNDS offered a substitute, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall transmit the Senate a list of the persons employed as assessors, without taking the oath, and that they rendered, and how much is due them.

Mr. CHANDLER, alluding to his speech about the Secretary of the Treasury, said last night said he had probably spoken in harsher terms than he should have used toward that officer, but it was an old saying that the "last straw breaks the camel's back." Yesterday, he felt that the last straw had been placed on his back. His opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury was well known. He had stated it a year ago, and had now no occasion to change it. He knew he had been roughly dealt by, and by his own city of Detroit they had had some very efficient officers of revenue; most excellent assessors and collectors. The Secretary removed them, and in Detroit appointments were made of persons with whom he would not be trusted with a suit of clothes. There were in each Congressional district a man so unfit for the position that no man and no party would recommend him. It was true he was confident, but he was kept in office after the Secretary had been convinced of his unfitness. After his rejection the Secretary appointed a man to New Orleans. In the State of Michigan his appointments were controlled by men who were utterly devoid of character and reputation. The appointment of a delegation from Michigan was not consulted, nor were respectable men consulted. The man whom the Senate rejected was forced here, and was boasting he controlled all the appointments of Michigan. Further than this, Gen. Van Valkenburgh, "Fighting Joe Van Valkenburgh," of Indiana—has been the secret agent of the Secretary of the Treasury, and for months has been here and wherever he could get States on secret business for him.

Mr. HENDRICKS interrupted Mr. Chandler to say that he was out.

Mr. CHANDLER said his informant was Wm. A. Howard, formerly a member of Congress from the Detroit district.

Mr. HENDRICKS—Well, it is not true.

Mr. CHANDLER repeated the name of his informant.

Mr. HENDRICKS said Mr. Voorhees had been engaged as an agent of western distillers to secure an honest enforcement of the revenue law, and to devise means for putting a stop to abuses under which liquor was sold for less money than the amount of tax which it paid, and he had been actively employed in the South recently. He was in no way employed in the Treasury Department.

Mr. CHANDLER said he was not conversed with his explanation of the circumstances attending his speech of last night, when Mr. HENDRICKS said he would not consume the time of the Senate with personal explanations.

Mr. CHANDLER said he would comply with his request, as he saw its importance.

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Mr. KASSON had no objection to the bill, declaring that when there were two applicants for the same piece of land, the loyal man should have the preference; but this was a bill of absolute exclusion against men who had been disloyal.

Mr. JULIAN asserted there was not public land enough now in the territory covered by the bill, for the loyal men of the South. The fact was notorious that loyal men were excluded from those lands by disloyal men.

Mr. FINCK asked Mr. JULIAN whether he would except those who had been pardoned under the President's amnesty proclamation.

Mr. JULIAN replied that the latter part of last night said he had probably spoken in harsher terms than he should have used toward that officer, but it was an old saying that the "last straw breaks the camel's back." Yesterday, he felt that the last straw had been placed on his back. His opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury was well known. He had stated it a year ago, and had now no occasion to change it. He knew he had been roughly dealt by, and by his own city of Detroit they had had some very efficient officers of revenue; most excellent assessors and collectors. The Secretary removed them, and in Detroit appointments were made of persons with whom he would not be trusted with a suit of clothes. There were in each Congressional district a man so unfit for the position that no man and no party would recommend him. It was true he was confident, but he was kept in office after the Secretary had been convinced of his unfitness. After his rejection the Secretary appointed a man to New Orleans. In the State of Michigan his appointments were controlled by men who were utterly devoid of character and reputation. The appointment of a delegation from Michigan was not consulted, nor were respectable men consulted. The man whom the Senate rejected was forced here, and was boasting he controlled all the appointments of Michigan. Further than this, Gen. Van Valkenburgh, "Fighting Joe Van Valkenburgh," of Indiana—has been the secret agent of the Secretary of the Treasury, and for months has been here and wherever he could get States on secret business for him.

Mr. HENDRICKS interrupted Mr. Chandler to say that he was out.

Mr. CHANDLER said his informant was Wm. A. Howard, formerly a member of Congress from the Detroit district.

Mr. HENDRICKS—Well, it is not true.

Mr. CHANDLER repeated the name of his informant.

Mr. HENDRICKS said Mr. Voorhees had been engaged as an agent of western distillers to secure an honest enforcement of the revenue law, and to devise means for putting a stop to abuses under which liquor was sold for less money than the amount of tax which it paid, and he had been actively employed in the South recently. He was in no way employed in the Treasury Department.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1867.

BEGINNING OF THE END.

The Southern rebels, as well as their Northern sympathizers, begin to realize the situation. At first, judging from the distractions prevailing in Congress, and the impatience manifested by some sections of population of undoubted loyalty, at what seemed to be needless delay in determining the conditions of reconstruction, they fancied they would ultimately dictate a settlement, or at least have terms proffered that would be congenial to their pride and ambition. The insolence with which they made demands; the haughtiness with which they rejected the mildest prescriptions; the implacable vengeance with which they pursued, whenever oppertunity offered, the supporters of the government; the ostentation with which they honored the memories of men who had fallen in armed rebellion; the connivance of local authorities with multified atrocities inflicted upon white and black loyalists; and the contempt with which acts of Congress designed to rectify these abuses were treated; induced a sterner feeling on the part of Northern men who stood by the Union throughout the war, and were desirous of a lasting re-organization. This change of feeling found expression at the ballot-box last fall. During the session now drawing to a close, Congress has not only recorded the new impulse, but has participated in it. The new Congress which will shortly convene, will be still more inclined to rigorous measures than that which is expiring, and for the plain reason that it is the latest authorized reflex of public opinion. Nor has the tide of sentiment lost force, or altered its direction during the last three or four months. It has rather gathered strength and coherency. The determination is so full and abiding that the rebellion which, beaten in the field, essayed to raise its head in the councils of the nation, and demand immunity, shall be so crushed as to be effectually deprived of power for further mischief.

During the war the National cause, and the progress of liberty was immeasurably helped by the reverses which befell the loyal armies in the field. But for repeated failures Northern opinion would not have been elevated to the pitch of demanding and sustaining the Proclamation of Emancipation; of recognizing the citizenship of the blacks by putting them into the military service; and of demanding a final adjustment upon immutable principles, and not upon a deceitful compromise. In the same way failures in legislation have turned to beneficial account. If Congress had arranged the details of reconstruction at the opening of the last session, the rebels could well nigh have dictated their own terms. At the close of that session no harsher conditions would have been exacted than were contained in the projected Constitutional Amendment. At the commencement of the current session, last December, there was a decided stiffening, which has increased all the way through. The rebels now begin to feel that their wisdom consists in taking promptly what is offered, "lest a worse thing come upon them." This conception of the case is well founded. No lighter terms than those now presented will be conceded. A fresh rejection will unquestionably lead to a bill the little finger of which will be thicker than the loins of this one.

The Derby Government have been compelled to change their tactics on the subject of Reform. They set out with a series of resolutions declaring certain general principles of reform in parliamentary representation, and insisted upon action on them as preliminary to the introduction of a Reform bill. But the cable informs us, that the Government on Tuesday, yielded to the double pressure of popular demonstrations and Parliamentary opposition, the people outside, and John Bright and his coadjutors within the walls of Parliament, and have withdrawn their resolutions, promising at the same time to introduce a reform bill in regular shape, and on their proper responsibility. It is generally believed there will be a break up in the Ministry, and a dissolution of Parliament.

Ex-Gov. Sharkey having presented the Johnson-Dixon plan of reconstruction to Governor Humphreys, of Mississippi, the Governor submitted it to the Legislature. That body referred it to a committee, and the committee reported two resolutions for adoption, instead of the Johnson-Dixon scheme of reconstruction, and the Legislature adopted the resolutions. The substance of these resolutions was that Congress be requested to submit to the State of Mississippi a final plan of adjustment, the adoption whereof would secure the representation of the State. Congress has promtly responded to this request, and the Mississippians need remain in doubt no longer. That response is the Sherman bill.

Congress is coming slowly to the conclusion that outbreaks among the Indians are not due so much to their natural ferocity as to the manner in which they are treated by the agents of the Government and white men prosecuting the vocation of traders. The fact is, that the Indian treaties, indemnifications, annuities, and what not, have been swindles upon the public treasury. The Indians have received somewhat, but the agents have managed to get the lion's share. It is high time the whole business was remodeled, and put on a fair and honest basis.

Hon. M. Russel Thayer, present Representative of the Fifth Congressional district, is favorably named and will be supported before the next Republican State Convention as a candidate for Supreme Judge, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of Justice Woodward.

The filthy details of the Stewart divorce case are still a delicious morsel for the Chicago newspapers. A "new chapter" and "new revelations" of this most disgraceful scandal, shame the columns of the papers this week, and will continue to do so until another sensation bubbles up.

The late Union Convention at Frankfort, Ky., was much the largest and most influential of the kind ever held in the State. Four hundred delegates were present, representing nearly every county. The Convention out loose from the conservatives, and adopted a radical platform.

The Connecticut canvass grows exciting. General Logan is lending the Union party his invaluable services, by speaking at different prominent towns of the State.

Barnum, of world-wide fame, etc., is running for Congress in Connecticut against another Barnum, of local notoriety as a manufacturer. Pheneas T., on being solicited for money by an overanxious friend, "to carry on the election," responded that "under no conceivable circumstances will I permit a dollar of mine to be used to purchase a vote, or to induce a voter to act contrary to his honest convictions." And further, says the great showman:

"The idea that the intelligent reading men of New England can be bought like sheep in the shambles, and that the sacred principles which have so far guided them in the terrible struggle between Liberty and Slavery, can now, in this eventful hour of the national existence, be set up at auction and knocked down to the highest bidder, seems to me as preposterous as it is shameful and humiliating. But if it is possible that occasionally a degraded voter can thus be induced to sell his birth right for a mess of pottage, God grant that I may be a thousand times defeated sooner than permit one grain of gold to be accursed by using it so basely!"

The proposition to submit to the people of Ohio at the next State election, an amendment of the Constitution of the State, striking from it the word "white," was voted down in the Ohio House, on Tuesday, by a decisive majority. The Republicans voting in the majority have committed a mistake. On this point the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

"They have listened to the doleful predictions of political calculators, who have figured up a conclusion that the test of negro suffrage would cost the Republican party, not their supremacy in the State (for it is believed the word "white" would be stricken out by twenty thousand majority at least,) but twenty counties in which they now possess the offices. And it is to save the office-holders of these twenty counties that this flagrant omission to do the fair and right thing in Ohio is permitted."

The water was to have been let into the Lake tunnel at Chicago, on Wednesday. As we have had no glowing telegrams on the subject, it is to be inferred there is a leak somewhere.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Washington, February 25, 1867.

Scarcely any previous session of Congress can present a more eventful, interesting or checkered history than the one now drawing to its close. It has had great possibilities. It has done some good things; it has left undone many more. It has not reached public expectation in many regards. It has seemed often stricken as it were with paralysis when the very gods seemed to beckon it up to sublime heights. It has discounted no bill on the faith of a great people. It has often groped and felt its way blindly, when the great lights of heaven seemed shining in glorious effulgence on its path. It has faltered along so wearily while the mighty people, like the pioneer in Leutze's great picture, had already, far in advance, scaled the crags and planted the banner on "a heaven-kissing hill." To think that at this late day any one could be found in the ranks of the fire tried republicans to have commerce and chaffer with him of the White House! That any man who had been honored by a noble constituency should be found bold enough to announce that a bargain was pending between the Mountebank of Tennessee and the Harlequin of New York! In a season when mighty interests involved in bills then before Congress should be held in abeyance. Fortunately, conclaves by night and commerce by day, failed to defeat some legislation which, if carried out, will doubtless effect much good in the rebel States. Through all the unfaith of men who had promised fair, and shrunk from a fair performance, the Sherman bill, with wholesome amendments, passed, and is still seeking the signature of the man at the White House. It is a pity that such a law should be needed; that in this land, and in this age, a people can be found sensible only to the behests of brute force. But so it is. And yet a measure likely to die between the two Houses would have much more cheerfully been supported by me.

It seems to your "Occasional" that the Eliot Louisiana Bill is the thing wanting. It presents in a plain common sense way a tribunal to which all can resort, where justice is likely to be meted out, and where the bayonet gleams only behind the statue of the blindfolded goddess. From some observation I should say that all the *forms* of justice are observed in most of their Courts in the rebel States. The trouble, after all, is that the agents of the law are the most unmitigated rebels. They are ruled by a consuming passion—that of unappeasable hate against all who stood aloof from, discouraged, or in any way obstructed the "lost cause." Under the rule of the present administration no Unionist could gain an office the most insignificant. Take for example, as I have already alluded to it, the State of Louisiana. Under the administration of Banks, in 1864, the convention which framed the existing Constitution of that State was called. That Constitution gave the right of voting to all white men twenty-one years of age who had resided in the State one year. The result of this was made evident in the Spring of 1866, when Munroe was re-elected Mayor of New Orleans—the most notorious rebel and shoulder-hitter in the city—and rebels fresh from fields of slaughter placed in every elective office in the State, except perhaps in that of Governor. He connived with all parties and laid his plans so as to secure both the rebel and loyal vote, and was elected, tied hand and foot, and gave himself to the Philistines. He was thus perhaps a more useful man for them than if one of them from the first. The machinery of the law now in force is thus worked, as if it were the devilish enginery of pandemonium for the suppression of men obnoxious to the displeasure of the reeking traitors who sit in many of the high places of the State. The law has argus-eyes for the discovery of every short-coming of those who, amid persecution and obliquy, have stood by the flag in the republic's darkest hour. No place so safe from observation or pursuit but there it will find such an offender out.

But if, on the other hand, an offender be one who has borne arms against his country, and thus commended himself to the regards of the officers of "justice," he has nothing to fear. Every crime to such an one hath impunity, so it were committed against a Union man. Thus he who was true to the flag still feels the sharp and cutting rod of persecution laid upon unshielded shoulders. That this is not an overdrawn picture, let me refer you in proof to the recent report on the New Orleans Riots. The names of more than a dozen men appear there who this day walk, with heads erect, the streets of New Orleans, though there is abundant testimony that on the 30th day of last July they did repeated murders in high noon upon both white and black men.

Can you conceive it possible that in your community, in two hours on a summer day, more than two hundred people should be killed and wounded in a fight on Fifth street, and yet not a single man be brought to trial for it!—not a single man be arrested for it, and yet the man who fired the first shot be known to the whole city as well as any citizen in it! and one man who led the police on that day a known murderer! I say can you imagine such an event in your community, or in any community where men wear the ermine and give out the law and its interpretation, and, as Mantalini would say, "come all that sort of dodges?"

What then is the matter? Why simply that the agents of the law are not clean in heart and mind; they do not sit there dispensing justice, because they are designated by the men who have come just now from the battle against the Republic, and demand that the officers who led them there shall still direct them that the cause lost at Gettysburg and Five Forks shall rule at New Orleans and in the Capitol at Washington.

No; it is a shame that the Thirty-ninth Congress will permit the Louisiana Bill to fall between the Houses; that a measure so replete with wisdom, so adapted to existing circumstances, and so carefully drawn by wise, conscientious and able statesmen as are Mr. Eliot and Mr. Shellabarger, should be left to die. True it may be revived and brought forward in the Fortieth Congress, but the Thirty-ninth, a child of so many hopes, owed to itself and the generous people who spoke it into being, that this measure of justice should have received its endorsement and been passed by it. And it is for this, among other reasons, that I say, while it has done some good things, it has left many good and necessary ones undone.

Moreover, there is this to be considered in relation to the 40th Congress, that no less than six loyal States will be unrepresented in it for several months, and it is doubtful whether for that time a two-third working majority can be formed in its place. It was, therefore, doubly desirable that the 39th Congress should have placed its seal upon a measure so replete with wisdom as I conceive the Eliot bill to be.

Then, further, it is now becoming clear that the tariff bill is going to fail for want of time or for some other cause. The Representative from Pittsburgh has labored in season and out of season, to procure the passage of that most beneficent measure, but to this hour it hangs in the Committee of Ways and Means. The suffering interests of the land have sent their representatives here to urge it forward; labor pauses at the forge and anvil, and looks wistfully hitherward; soup societies and benevolent organizations of all sorts are taxed to the utmost by men and women who ask nothing but work! Still this great measure which would go so far to set in motion all our mills hangs week after week, and month after month, while the mighty work of importation of the results of pauperized labor in all parts of the globe is pouring in in an incessant river upon our shores. This ought not so to be. I believe that the bill as it came from the Senate was a good measure. After carefully examining it, I saw so many more good than bad things in it, that it seemed to me the wisest thing to do would be to push it right through and trust to future legislation to remedy any defects that might in use develop themselves. Let us still hope for the best. It is barely possible that the bill may yet pass this Congress. Whether it does or does not, too much credit cannot be given to General Moorhead for his indefatigable labors in this great cause.

The law enfranchising the colored people in the District of Columbia will always stand to the honor of the expiring Thirty-ninth Congress. It was and is a great measure of justice. For what reason or right is there in denying a loyal colored man, or a loyal, red-haired man, or a loyal man with a freckled face of a right to vote, when the tax collector comes regularly after him? Yet always until now the black, copper-colored, or mulatto man—whatever may have been the shade—was obliged to pay his tax for the support of the schools here, while his children were not permitted to attend them! The "nigger" *was* disgreeable, but not so much so that the "Virginia" child could not, if he would, be educated at his expense! Oh chivalry, thou beautiful thing, how art thou fallen into the sere and yellow leaf! Yesterday, in the neighboring city of Georgetown, the anticipated and enfranchised black man walked peacefully, manfully, honestly to the polls, and with the aid of a little band of determined white men elected a white man to be Mayor! sent the puffed up representative of defunct rebellion to reflect in the quiet of his home upon the "sad degeneracy of the day on which he has fallen!" One would have thought while the act of enfranchisement was pending that, should it pass, all peace, and decency, and safety, at the polls would go with it! and yet no such decent and safe an election has transpired for years in Georgetown, and no more respectable been elected. The same hue and cry was raised when the act of emancipation was pending here, and that, too, has brought only the most beneficial fruits. The old lesson comes back at every step: "It is always safe and well to do right; to give justice to all men." And now it is the time for Pennsylvania to put her seal to a deed of justice, and as soon as she may, enfranchise every good citizen she has! that the man who pays and fights shall also vote.

RADICAL.

Mr. GEORGE MUIR, of Armstrong's Coal Works, Penn township, Allegheny county, speaks as follows of the

REV. E. A. WILSON'S

Great Remedy for Consumption:

"I was reduced so low with consumption that I was unable to leave my bed, and my physicians informed me that they could do nothing more for me, my case being entirely hopeless. I had not certainly over a month to live. At this stage I was induced to try Dr. WILSON'S CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY, and to-day I am as well as any man in the world. If there are any who doubt this statement, they can call on me (my name and address) and I will give them all the particulars of my extraordinary recovery."

The sole agency for the sale of WILSON'S CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY in Pittsburgh is

Sold by druggists everywhere. Sole agent for Pittsburgh, JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, 84 Market street.

GRAY HAIR, BALDNESS, DANDRUFF, ANY DISEASE OF THE SCALP.—"London Our Best Hair Color Restorer"
"London Physicians Hair Color Restorer"
"London Use and Hair Color Restorer"
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It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest and most sickly hair, stops falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong. Only 75 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Sold by McLAUGHAN & McKENNAN, 85 Market street, GEO. A. KELLY & CO. 107 Wood st., and JOS. FLEMING, 84 Market street, Pittsburgh. KANE & DRUITT, Agents.

15 YEARS AGO AND NOW.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS was struggling into notice against the prejudices which everything new, however excellent, is doomed to encounter. TO-DAY it stands at the head of all the tonic and alterative preparations in existence. Its celebrity has evoked many imitations but no RIVALS. Physicians pronounce it the ONLY SAFE STIMULANT that has ever been introduced into the sick chamber. In the Hospitals of the Army and Navy, the Surgeons find it the very best tonic for convalescents, and report it as invaluable for sustaining the vigor of troops on the march. A remedy for nervousness and all nervous affections, and as the only specific for sea sickness. California and Australia have emphatically endorsed it as the MINER'S MEDICINE par excellence, and in span sh America and all the tropical climates it is considered the only reliable antidote to epidemic fever.

There is no mystery about the causes of its success. It is the only stomachic and alterative in which are combined the grand requisites of a mild, sure and unvitiated vegetable stimulant, with the finest selection of tonic anti-bilious, anti-scorbutic, aperient and diuretic virtues in plants. Roots and barks that have ever been intermixed in a medicinal preparation.

It is also proper to state that the Bitters are sold exclusively in glass, and never, under any circumstances, by the gallon or the barrel. Dealers and Imitators are abroad, and the only safeguard the public has against them is to see that the Hostetter buy nearest the barrel label and note of Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, and the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

THE HEALTHINESS OF THE WHITE PINE.

One of the most valuable compounds that has ever been brought before the American public is that of the white pine, called POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND. It is compounded from the inside bark of the pine tree, which grows abundantly throughout all the New England States, and has long been known and valued for its *anti-scorbutic* properties, not only by the inhabitants of that region of country now resident, but likewise to the wild Indians who formerly roamed the wilderness of the New England pine region, and from whom its great medical virtues seem to have been learned. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND is, then, nothing more or less, as its name imports, than a complete, pleasant and effectual remedy made from the sweet inside bark of that valuable forest tree, combined with a few other well known olarettes. Its effects on the kidneys and other secerning organs is truly surprising, but perfectly logical and scientific at the same time. It will be found exceedingly valuable in all dormant and diseased states of the mucous tissues, and we would especially recommend it where Rushu and such like remedies have failed, as being more active and effectual in one case from 1st April next. Bids can be made for either works or together.

fe27:n24 JOSEPH FRENCH, Sup't.

PITTSBURGH SHORT-HAND ACADEMY, 98 Grant street, (opposite the Cathedral). OPEN DAY AND EVENING. Instruction in Standard Phonography given in private lessons in class and by mail. Reports of Lectures, Sermons, Speeches, etc., made on reasonable terms. fe 7:n18:swp

LARD OIL.—10 bbls. No. 1 winter to arrive on steamer Messenger, and for sale by

mar1 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

APPLES.—10 bbls. in Store and for sale by

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

WE ARE NOW CONVERTING

ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

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New 5-20 Gold Coupon Bond,

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United States 6's, 1881;
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James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Corner Fourth and Wood Streets.

LECTURE.

BY REV. ALEX. CLARK,

On TUESDAY EVENING, March 5th, 1867 at the METHODIST CHURCH,

East Birmingham, for the benefit of the Sabbath School.

SUBJECT.—"WHO ARE YOU, or CHRISTIAN INDIVIDUALITY."

Admission 25 cents. mar1:n2

TO MERCHANTS.—A Gentleman without a family, and a little past the meridian of life who is a political refugee from N. C. W. State, and who has had considerable experience in business, is desirous of obtaining employment (active or sedentary) in some Mercantile or Manufacturing establishment or Agency. As employment is his object, compensation will be a second consideration. Address, S. C., at this office.

Reference to gentlemen of high standing in this and other cities. mar1:n54

WHITE GOODS,

Twilled Long Cloth,
French Brilliant,
Swiss Muslins,
Cambrics,
Nainsooks,
Pique, &c.,

A large assortment for sale by

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 Fifth Street.

mh1

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE of H. D. McCARTHY, deceased, in the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, No. 20 December Term, 1866.

And, now, February 26th, 1867, H. B. Herron, appointed Auditor, to pass upon exceptions filed.

BY THE COURT.

From the Record,

A. HILANDS, Clerk.

The undersigned, Auditor, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, at the office of A. M. WATSON, Esq., No. 60 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa., on

Friday, the 29th day of March, A.D. 1867,

At 10 o'clock A. M.

mh1:n118 H. B. HERRON, Auditor.

HENRY G. HALE

NORTHWEST COR. PENN AND ST. CLAIR STS.

New Spring Goods

JUST OPENED,

comprising all the novelties of the season, such as is found in a first class Merchant Tailoring establishment. mh1

QUARTERLY RETURNS of the salt Inspector for the year 1866, till November 1st, 1866.

	Bbls.	Bbls.	Total.	$ Cent.
August	1,103	192	1,295	$97 25
September	1,021	230	1,251	188 10
October	2,104	670	2,774	114 75
City Dues				$2 75
Quarterly return of salt Inspector for the year 1866 till February 1st, 1867.				
November	2,008	100	2,108	$107 85
December	1,100	180	1,280	96 00
January	630	100	730	54 75
City Dues				$261 85
				$2 75

CHAS. J. BARR, Salt Inspector.

To JOHN McLAREN, City Controller
PITTSBURGH, February 1st, 1867 mh1:n3

IMPORTANT CARD.

Dr. ROBERT HUNTER,

Of New York, has arrived in Pittsburgh, and taken rooms at the

Merchants' Hotel,

corner Third and Smithfield streets, where he may be consulted professionally. Dr. HUNTER'S views on life, nature, causes and treatment of affections of the Throat, Bronchia, Lungs and Heart will be explained to a series of visits to the press.

It is hardly necessary to say that Dr. HUNTER is the founder of the Inhalation system of treatment in all diseases of the organs, also, the Respiratory Mechanical Theory of Consumption, and of the Oxygen Treatment of the same depending upon the impurity of the blood.

PITTSBURGH, February 21, 1867. mh1:n87

FAIR.

THE LADIES OF

ST. PETER'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

of this City, will hold a

FAIR AND FESTIVAL,

AT NEVILLE HALL,

Corner of Fourth and Liberty streets,

ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,

of the present week. February 28th and March 1st, 1867, commencing on THURSDAY at 10 A. M. Lunch will be served daily, from 12 to 2 o'clock and Supper each evening. fe26:n29

FINE POCKET CUTLERY,

Fine Pocket Cutlery,

CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!

New Patterns! New Patterns!

PITTSBURGH CUTLERY COMPANY,

OGDEN'S,

fe28 DISPATCH BUILDING.

W. COULTER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

NO. 62 DIAMOND ALLEY, PITTSB'H, PA.

All orders left at the Shop, or sent by mail, will receive prompt attention. fe25:n30

BUENA VISTA STREET.—All persons are hereby notified that the report of the Viewers appointed to assess the damages and benefits for the opening of Buena Vista street, Second Ward, Allegheny, from its present terminus on Taylor Avenue, to Ivy Knoll street, a distance of 774 feet, has been filed in the District Court of Allegheny county, at No. 1st April term, 1867, which report will be confirmed unless exceptions are filed within six weeks from filing the report.

J. C. McCOMBS, Solicitor.

fe23:n6

GEORGE BEAVEN,

Candy Manufacturer

And dealer in FOREIGN AND AMERICAN FRUITS, PICKLES, NUTS, &c., &c.,

No. 112 Federal Street,

Second door from the First National Bank, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

$20. REWARD, IN ADDITION to the full value of the note, will be paid to any person who will deliver to ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, a Compound Interest Note for $100, which was stolen from the Express Original, 1866. The only means of identification is the name, J. W. Williams written across the back.

GEO. BINGHAM, Agent.

fe27:n115 Pittsburgh.

DRIED FRUITS.

60 bbls choice half Peaches;
20 do quarters do;
13 do mixed do;
150 bushels good Dry Apples;
40 do Prime do;

Just received on commission and for sale low to the trade.

SCHOMAKER & LANG,
17 and 174 Wood street.

fe 8

NECESSARIES FOR THE WINTER.—For a good COOKING STOVE and other Kitchen Utensils, go to No. 146 Grant St. Plain and Fancy COAL SCUTTLES, FIRE SHOVELS, Plain and Fancy; Utensils for Cooking Oysters and other fancy dishes; Fenders, Stove Pipe, Water Conductors, and all other articles, call at P. C. DUFFY'S, No. 146 Grant street. All things clean! cheap! se

COAL.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Water Works, Market Buildings, until 7 o'clock P. M., of March 12, 1867, for furnishing the Pittsburgh Water Works with COAL, for one year from 1st April next. Bids can be made for either works or together.

fe27:n24 JOSEPH FRENCH, Sup't.

PITTSBURGH SHORT-HAND ACADEMY, 98 Grant street, (opposite the Cathedral). OPEN DAY AND EVENING. Instruction in Standard Phonography given in private lessons in class and by mail. Reports of Lectures, Sermons, Speeches, etc., made on reasonable terms. fe 7:n18:swp

LARD OIL.—10 bbls. No. 1 winter to arrive on steamer Messenger, and for sale by

mar1 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

APPLES.—10 bbls. in Store and for sale by

mar1 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

THE MERCHANTS UNION

EXPRESS COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $20,000,000.

Owned and Operated by

Our Merchants and Manufacturers.

CARRIES BY EXPRESS, Money, Valuables, Freight and Parcels, over more than 13,000 miles of Express Line, at just and liberal rates, saves Millions yearly to Express Shippers, and can be made permanent only by their liberal patronage. This we hope to merit and receive.

Office, No. 145 Wood Street,

WM. LITTLE, Agent.

mh1:n55

LIFE SIZE

PHOTOHRAPHS,

Family Groups,

Country Scenery.

CITY VIEWS AND MINIATURE PICTURES.

Taken at the Gallery of

PURVIANCE & CO.,

Nos. 2 and 4 St. Clair Street,

PITTSBURGH.

mh1:n63

PROVISIONS.

SUGAR CURED HAMS,
DRIED BEEF,
BREAKFAST BACON,
SHOULDERS AND SIDES,

CHOICE NO. 1 LARD,
EXTRA NO. 1 WINTER STRAINED LARD OIL,
TALLOW AND MILL GREASE!

I have stored a large stock of the above Provisions, which I am prepared to supply to the trade at the lowest market prices. Dealers will find it to their interest to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

JAS. LIPPINCOTT,

Pork Packer,

No. 23 Seventh St., Pittsburgh.

fe21:n47

AN ACT EXTENDING TO THE City of Pittsburgh the provisions of a further supplement to an act to incorporate the City of Philadelphia, relating to fire alarm and police telegraph. Approved the 26th day of February, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted, by authority of the same, That the provisions of an act entitled "A further supplement to an act to incorporate the City of Philadelphia, relating to fire alarm and police telegraph, approved the twenty eighth day of February, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five," be and the same are hereby extended to the City of Pittsburgh.

SECTION 2. If any persons or persons shall wilfully and maliciously injure the lines of wire of fire, from a fire alarm telegraph box or boxes, or shall break, or cause to be broken, any fire alarm signal box, or any part of the same, connected with the police and fire alarm telegraph within the City of Pittsburgh, or shall injure or in any manner interfere with or interrupt the working of the same, he, she or they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars for each offence, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or both.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the 14th day of February A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, Harrisburg, *ss.* I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a true and correct copy of the original act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act extending to the City of Pittsburgh the provisions of a further supplement to an act to incorporate the City of Philadelphia, relating to fire alarm and police telegraph, approved the twenty eighth day of February, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said office, at Harrisburg, the day and year above written.

WM. HENRY SMITH,
Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

fe27:n27

CAUSTIC SODA,

Both American and English,

FINE WHITE BRANDS,

For Oil Refining Purposes,

Constantly on hand and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers by

JAMES HERVEY DOBBS,

246 Pearl Street, N. Y.

dec4:n23

REMOVAL NOTICE.

ON APRIL 1ST, WE WILL REMOVE to

No. 15 Diamond, Pittsburgh,

House at present occupied by Wm. Haslage, Esq. Having a View to the Adoption of the "CASH" BUSINESS. All persons having accounts with us are requested to call and settle that their accounts will be closed March 31st. It has been our rule to have our books closed up before the 1st of April, and we respectfully request prompt settlement.

W. P. FRENCH & SON.

21 Federal Street, Allegheny.

N. B.—A complete assortment of grocery fixtures, counters, &c., of the latest and approved style, for sale cheap. W. P. & SON

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, February 25, 1867.

Sealed bids will be received at the office until Friday, March 8th, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for KYSTONE HOUSE on the First Ward Diamond Square. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned, City Hall, corner No. 1, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

Bids will be received for the whole, or any part of the work. Bidders are requested to state in their proposals, the price payable in cash; also, the price payable in deferred bills, bearing 7 per cent. interest and redeemable in two years from date.

The contractor will be required to deliver the earth from the excavation, on the wharf at some point between Grant's and Smithfield streets. They will also be required to save all the paving in the streets, and to deliver the same to them free of charge to the Street Commissioner.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids, by direction of the Committee on Markets.

R. E. FRANCIS,
City Controller.

fe27

ANDREW BEGGS,

DEALER IN

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS,

Hardware, Cutlery & Variety Goods,

No. 3 St. Clair Street 2d door from the Bridge,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Ammunition of all kinds always on hand. Guns and pistols repaired. Keys fitted and Razors ground and set. Also, penknife blades inserted.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY.

Proposals for a Loan of $15,000.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until THURSDAY, the 7th day of March next, at 12 o'clock P. M., for the sale of $15,000 of the Bonds of the city, bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent., payable semi-annually on the first days of July and January, and redeemable in twenty years.

To capitalists, executors and others desiring a perfectly safe and good paying investment, the above offers unusual advantages.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Feb. 25, 1867. fe27

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS.—The attention of the property owners and citizens of Pittsburgh is called to the following resolution of the Select and Common Councils, adopted at the last meeting, Jan. 28, 1867.

Resolved, That the Citizens and Property Owners of Pittsburgh, desirous of having the streets in front of their respective property graded, paved and set with curb stone are invited to present their petitions to Council *before the 1st day of April, 1867*, as all petitions presented after that date will necessarily be laid over till the following year.

CHARLES KEICHSPFARR,
Clerk of the Street Committee.

MILLER'S LUBRICATIVE PACKING.

A full stock of the above Packing always on hand, which we will sell to Dealers, Railroad companies and consumers at the same prices as it can be purchased from the manufacturer, as we have been at points of Solid Square Packing. Call and examine it at Nos. 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Sole Agents.

T. M. BLACK,

CARPENTER,

Virgin Alley,

Three doors above Smithfield street.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Every kind of Work done on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. Particular attention paid to Jobbing. ja14:n84

WATER PIPE.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Water Works, Market Buildings, until 7 o'clock P. M., March 12, 1867, for furnishing the Pittsburgh Water Works with the PIPE and MISCELLANEOUS CASTINGS required during the year commencing April 1st. Details as to sizes and amount required can be ascertained after March 4th, on application to

JOSEPH FRENCH, Sup't.

REMOVAL.—THE UNDERSIGNED have removed the office of the HOPE OIL WORKS from 26 Market street, Pittsburgh, to their Works on Carson street, Brownstown, where they can be found. Post-office Address Box 250, Pittsburgh.

DUNCAN & WILLIAMS.

fe16:n16

NEW LAW BOOKS,

SALE BY

KAY & COMPANY,

55 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

TROUBAT & HALY'S PRACTICE, vol. 1., parts 1 and 2, 8 vo., Price $14.00.
HILLIARD ON NEW TRIALS, Price $7.50.
HILLIARD ON INJUNCTIONS, Price $7.50.
EQUITY RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT, Price 75 cents.
INDEX TO WRIGHT'S PENNA. STATE REPORTS, Price $1.00.
SMITH'S LEADING CASES, New Edition, 2 vols., Price $19.50.
TAYLOR ON LANDLORD AND TENANT, New Edition, Price $7.50.
HILL ON TRUSTEES, New Edition, Price $7.50.
WILLIAMS ON PERSONAL PROPERTY, New Edition, Price $5.00.
WILLIAMS ON REAL PROPERTY, New Edition, Price $4.00.
ANGELL & AMES ON CORPORATIONS, New Edition, Price $7.50.
U. S. STATUTES AT LARGE 1859-6, Price $7.50.
BISHOP ON CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 2 vols. Price $10.00.
HILLIARD ON TORTS, New Edition 2 vols., Price $10.00.
REDFIELD ON WILLS, EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS, 2 vols., Price $15.00.
PARSONS ON PARTNERSHIP, 1 vol., 8 vo., Price $7.50.
STORY'S EQUITY JURISPRUDENCE, 2 vols., New Edition, Price $ 5.00. mar1:n45

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

We are Now Prepared with Our

SPRING STOCK

OF

Garden, Field,

AND

FLOWERSEEDS,

WARRANTED FRESH AND GENUINE.

We offer special inducements to

Market Gardeners and Country Merchants.

ALL OUR SEEDS ARE TESTED

Before Offering for Sale.

HAY PRESSES.

Ingersoll's Hand and Horse Power

PRESSES.

A Full Stock of all Sizes.

J. KNOX,

137 Liberty Street.

F. L. ATWOOD. BENSON JONES. J. McCAFFREY.

ATWOOD & M'CAFFREY,

BRASS FOUNDERS,

STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,

Cor. of 3rd and Liberty Streets,

Above Carroll & Snyder's, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Light and Heavy Castings furnished promptly to order.

Special attention paid to the fitting out and repairing of Oil Refineries, Steamboats, Rolling Mills, &c., &c.

Agents for A. S. Cameron & Co.'s

STEAM PUMPS

AND

BLOWER ENGINES,

These Pumps have superior advantages over all others, and every one is warranted to give satisfaction. Pumps constantly on hand. fe6:n18

MILLINGAR & BIDWELL,

MONONGAHELA

PLANING MILL AND LUMBER YARDS.

Carson Street, South End Monongahela Bridge,

SOUTH PITTSBURGH.

Having a large stock of

DRY LUMBER

on hand, we are prepared to furnish all descriptions of BOARDS AND LUMBER for Buildings, &c., at lowest market rates.

Builders and those intending to build, take in the most favorable time for making their arrangements, as we have a large stock of

FINISHED WORK ON HAND

fe11:n43

LADIES' FURS,

AT

COST PRICES,

AT THE

HAT, CAP AND FUR STORE

OF

McCORD & CO.,

131 *WOOD STREET.*

ja5

FOR SALE.

Butter—3,800 lbs. in Firkins.

ALSO, A LOT OF

CHOICE CANNED FRUIT, CIGARS, ETC.,

And Lease of Warehouse,

No. 201 LIBERTY STREET.

JOHN TORRENCE.

fe14:tf

WALL PAPERS.

FOR SPRING SALE OF 1867.

We are now prepared to offer to our customers, and the trade

DRY GOODS & TRIMMINGS.

AT EATON'S,

New Bal. Skirts,

NEW STYLES HOOP SKIRTS,

New Style Hair Coils,

NEW LOT WATERFALL PADS,

New Bead Drop Trimmings,

NEW BEAD BUTTONS,

New Guipure Laces,

REAL AND IM. VAL. LACES,

AT

F. H. EATON'S,

17 Fifth Street,

N. B.—SPRING HOOP SKIRTS AT LESS THAN COST. fe22

NEW GOODS

OPENING DAILY.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

No. 19 Fifth Street,

Are opening daily

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

BRADLEY'S NEW INVISIBLE SKIRT for 1867.
LADIES' MATINEE, BRODE AND OPERA KIDS.
GENTS' PIQUE AND PLAIN KIDS.
PATENT PROJECTORS—for Ladies' only.
THE NEW FRENCH PAPER COLLARS and CUFFS are the latest novelty on paper.
BEST FRENCH WHALEBONE CORSETS—all sizes.
GUIPURE LACES—new styles.
HEAD GIMPS AND FRINGES.
NEW LACE COLLARS.

Dealers Supplied

AT

NEW YORK JOBBERS' PRICES.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

No. 19 Fifth Street.

fe21

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

JOSEPH HORNE'S & CO.'S.

We are now opening a large and well-selected stock of

SPRING GOODS

embracing all that is new and desirable, in

Dress Trimmings,
Bead Fringes, in White, Black and Amber,
Bead Trimming,
Guipure and Chaney Lace,
Pointe and Applique Lace,
Lace and Crape Veils,
Borage, Grenadine and Tissue,
Hamburg Edge and Insertings.

A full line of LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS in Plain, Hemmed, Hemstitched, Embroidered and Lace, which we are offering at very low prices.
BUTTONS in great variety, consisting of Jet, Silk, Velvet, Crochet and Pearl.
SILK TOWELS, at 35 cents each—something new.
Hoop Skirts, Corsets,
Nubia, Belt Clasps,
Bustle Bindings,
Flowers and Frames.
STRIPED SKIRTING—A large stock just received of choice patterns.
Balmoral Skirts and Travelling Bags.
A full line of GLOVES and HOSIERY.
OUR WHOLESALE ROOMS, up stairs, will be found well stocked with such goods, which we offer to the trade at EASTERN PRICES.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

77 and 79 Market Street,

fe19:nd0

BLEACHED MUSLINS AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S,

No. 87 Market Street,

(West side, near Market House.)

BLEACHED MUSLINS 12½ cents up;
4-4 do do 25 " "
10-4 SHEETING;
10-4, 11-4 LINEN SHEETING;
8-4 PILLOW LINENS;
TABLE LINENS;
HUCK TOWELS;
" By the yard;
BLANKETS;
FLANNELS, and

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

ALL NEW.

fe21

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We are just receiving a full and complete stock for our spring sales, consisting of
WHITE GOODS, soft finished Cambrics, Jaconets, Swiss Mulls, Nainsooks, Berred and Plain Nets, Victoria Lawns, Linens, Linen Cambric and Lawn, Tucked Cambric Skirting.
EMBROIDERIES, full line Jaconet Edgings and insertings, Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, Jaconet and Hamburg Flouncings, French Cambric Bands, Dimity Bands, Infants Embroidered Robes and Waists.
LACES, Real Point, and Appliques Lace and Edgings, Valencia, Maltese, and Cluny, Thread and Guipure Laces and Edgings, Imt. Val. Laces, Edgings and Insertings.
MANUFACTURED HDFS., Real Point and Appliques, Thread, Cluny and Val. Trimed, Plain, Embroidered and Hemstitched.
SASH and BONNET RIBBONS, Trimming and Neck RIBBONS.
FULL LINE of ALEXANDRE KID GLOVES for Lad es, Misses and Misses.
CORSETS and HOOP SKIRTS, all makes.
Waterfall Pads, Hair Rolls, Coronet Bands, Nets, &c.
A FULL LINE of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
COUNTRY DEALERS, and ALL who buy to sell again, will find our Wholesale Department, a good assortment, and as low as EASTERN PRICES

MACRUM, CLYDE & CO.,

78 and 80 Market Street,

fe18

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

New Goods Just Opened.

Merchants desiring to Sort Up should call and examine our Stock and Prices.

FULL LINE OF DRY GOODS & NOTIONS.

No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

C. ARBUTHNOT. W. T. SHANNON. J. G. STEPHENSON

a28

27 FIFTH STREET.

SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, SOCKS,
NECK TIES, UNDER SHIRTS,
DRAWERS, WHITE SHIRTS, LINEN AND PAPER COLLARS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, TRAVELLING BAGS, UMBRELLAS, &C., AT

BENNISON'S,

fe22 NO. 27 FIFTH STREET.

27 FIFTH STREET.

NORWEGIANS, ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS, HOSIERY, GLOVES IN LISLES, SILK AND KID, LACE, EMBROIDERIES, HOMESTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, FANCY FANS, RICHONS, BONNET SILK, LINEN SILKS, CORSET HOOP SKIRTS, &C., AT

BENNISON,S,

fe2 NO. 27 FIFTH STREET.

CARR, McCANLDESS & CO.,

(LATE WILSON, CARR & CO.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

No. 94 Wood St.,

third house above Diamond Alley,

fe13 PITTSBURGH, PA.

FINANCIAL

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF

$23,000,000.

AN ACT

To Create a Loan

FOR THE REDEMPTION OF

The Over-Due Bonds of the Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, The bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been over due and unpaid for some time past: *And Whereas*, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice, (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient or the interests of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and first of August, in the City of Philadelphia, which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years and within ten years: eight millions of dollars, payable at any time after ten years and within fifteen years, and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor General and registered in the books of the Auditor General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, et cetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder; *Provided*, That no certificate shall hereby authorized to be issued, shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan, now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation, after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provision of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock, M., of the 1st day of April, A. D., 1867, to be endorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Penn'a, U. S. A.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in Five years and payable in Ten years; $8,000,000 reimbursable in Ten years and payable in Fifteen years; and $10,000,000 reimbursable in Fifteen years and payable in Twenty-Five years. The rate of interest to be either 5 or 6 per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loanors, to be free from State, local and municipal taxes.

The over due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over due loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over-due loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay. fe8:tf

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1867.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Nebruary 26, 1867.

A State Temperance Convention, the only one, we believe, that has assembled in Pennsylvania within the last ten years, met this afternoon at two o'clock, in one of the large rooms of the Court House in this place. It is estimated that three hundred delegates were present, and, judging from the capacity of the room and the manner in which it was crowded, we suppose that it is not an over-estimate. All the available space was filled, and a good many were obliged to stand.

A temporary organization was effected by calling Governor J. W. Geary to the chair and appointing a number of secretaries. On taking the chair, the Governor made quite a telling speech, which was received with frequent demonstrations of applause. Among the statements he alluded to the great enthusiasm was the announcement that General Grant was about to identify himself with the temperance movement.

In the absence of the committee on permanent organization, Mr. J. R. Stearns, an aged gentleman, from New York, we believe, made a very humorous speech.

The committe on permanent organization nominated General L. Wagner, of Philadelphia, as chairman. A large number of Vice Presidents were also nominated, among whom we recognised some familiar names from "Old Allegheny" and other counties in the western part of the state.

On assuming the duties of his office, General Wagner made a short, but pointed address. A business committee of fifteen was then appointed with Mr. Black, of Lancaster, as chairman. Some gentlemen from Allegheny, were members of the Committee. After hearing a number of addresses the Convention adjourned until seven o'clock.

The Business Committee spent nearly four hours in returning their report. We understand that on some points they had a very lengthy and animated discussion. There were only one or two points on which there was not unanimous agreement, and these were questions of policy.

On the re-assembling of the Convention at seven o'clock, the Committee on Business reported. The report was very lengthy. We suppose it would fill five or three columns in the GAZETTE. It would be useless then to transcribe it, as the present pressure on your columns would prevent its publication.

The report was discussed at great length, and the Convention did not adjourn till about eleven o'clock. It was carried almost unanimously. The amendments offered were of a verbal character merely.

The report recognised the good providence of God in the temperance movement in the past. It speaks also of the agency of General Grant and others, and of the advisableness a continuation of the assistance which they have hitherto given. It recommends the passage of an effective prohibitory law and declares that none but temperance men must be elevated to any office, however humble or distinguished. The resolutions on these points passed with the most enthusiasm, the vast assembly rising spontaneously to their feet and singing to that grand old temperance tune, "Old Hundred," the long-metre Doxology.

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow," &c.

The friends of the cause are in high glee. They believe that the millenium of temperance will soon be ushered in, and they have strong asservations made on the floor of the Convention, they are determined to wage relentless warfare against the traffic that may stand in the way of its approach.

The convention will meet to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, and will, in all probability, get through about noon.

No business of importance to the western part of the State, was transacted in the Legislature yesterday.

Our correspondent is under obligations to Senators J. L. Graham and T. J. Bingham, from Allegheny, and Hon. and Rev. Dr. R. A. Browne from Lawrence, for courtesies and attention shown to him on the floor of the Senate. A.L.P.

The Sculling Matches.

We take the following from the *Clipper*:

Aside from the fact that the four acknowledged foremost oarsmen of the two countries are pitted against each other, unusual importance attaches to these matches because the winners will, in all probability, become competitors in a future international contest, both Hamill and Brown having declared their firm determination to measure blades with the best pullers England can produce.

It is a strange coincidence that both the matches were definitely arranged to come off within a few days of each other, that this stipulated time was about the same, and the articles were in nearly every respect similar—a circumstance which we regard as very fortunate as it will allow of abundant time to complete arrangements for the international affair. The men are very equally matched on both sides, and there is reason to expect a splendid race on each occasion. Hamill, our present American champion, and who has won all the races he has with Ward, and those with Harry Kelly, last year, stands five feet six inches, and weighs in condition, 154 pounds; age, twenty-nine. Brown has also been victor in his native waters on trials, the last and most important of which was with Joshua Ward, and he possesses the advantage of the latter in height, having just turned twenty-five. He stands five feet, eight inches, and weighs 153 pounds. Kelly and Brown have twice previously tried conclusions, each winning once. The former, who vanquished Hamill so easily, stands five feet, eight and one-half inches in height, weighs 147 pounds, and was thirty-five years old last month. Chambers, lately regained the position of champion by his defeat of Sadler, stands five feet, nine and three-fourth inches, weighs 154 pounds, and will be thirty-six years old in June. We trust that the matches may be conducted amenably to a successful issue.

The Black-Band Iron Ore.

The recent discoveries of black band iron ore continue to excite great attention. What our New York friends think of it may be seen by the following from the *Iron Age*:

A week or two ago we referred to the recent discovery of an immense vein of Black Band of iron ore in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. We have since been making fuller and more exact inquiries, and we find that, so far from there having been any exaggeration in the matter, the magnificence and importance have rather been understated.

It is ascertained that this ore will produce a description of pig iron equal in quality to the most favorite brand of Scotch imported into this country, the *Gartsherrie*—that it can produce iron in limitless connection with a boundless supply of anthracite coal, and in close proximity to good limestone, the cost of making pig iron will certainly be less than *ten dollars* a ton, and that at a point where it is within a hundred miles by railroad from Philadelphia, and about a hundred and thirty from New York. Of course, under such circumstances this discovery is destined to destroy the demand for Scotch pig iron in the United States—may, more, to put this country in the position, for the first time in its history, to compete with Great Britain in the expectation of pig iron. It appears, from calculations we have seen, that pig iron can be made from this ore more cheaply than either in Scotland or Wales.

An Ineffectual Sampson.

At about ten o'clock on Wednesday evening, officers Gordon and Cochran, of the special police, observed a man near the Fifth ward Market House, engaged in a fruitless endeavor to pull up one the posts standing beside that structure. They suggested to him the propriety of moving on, and postponing the completion of his enterprise until some other time, when he would have a better chance of success. He declined, and explained that he had established it as a point of honor to pull that post up, and up it must come. The officers failed to see the necessity, and then the ambitious youth turned his efforts against the Market House itself. He was a citizen of Pittsburgh, he said, and owned a portion of that building which belonged to the people, and he had determined to pull his share of the building down. Thereupon he commenced tugging away at one of the supports, in the full faith that it must come away. The officers finally took him in charge and conducted him to the watch-house, where he gave his name as M. Wiley. He was locked up until yesterday morning, when he paid the fine imposed upon drunken men, and went away.

Alleged Larceny of Flat Boats.

In the early part of the present month, Albert Young, residing at McKee's Rocks Robinson township, caught and secured two flat boats which were floating down the river, fastening them to the landing with two lines worth ten dollars. He then advertised for the owners of the boats to come and get them. On Wednesday he came before Alderman Strain and preferred a charge of larceny against James McGowen, alleging that, on the night of the 19th instant, the defendant had, by means of the steam tow boat, "James Reese," taken the boats, together with the lines with held them, away from the landing, and retained them in his possession. A warrant was issued, and on Wednesday evening officers Wilmoth and Brown arrested the accused. He had a partial hearing yesterday, and was held for a further hearing to-day.

Struck His Sister-in-law.

Yesterday morning, Mrs. Ann Connelly, living at the corner of First and Liberty streets, came before Mayor McCarthy, and told a story of wrong. She stated that, at a late hour on Wednesday night, her brother-in-law, James Mulkrone, who had been absent from the city for some time, came to her house in a state of intoxication. After "cutting up" in a very rough manner for some time, he wound up by striking her, inflicting various injuries. In view of this fact, she made information against him for assault and battery. A warrant was issued and officer Barry succeeded in arresting the accused about noon. The prisoner was locked up for a hearing.

New Books.

"OUR MUTUAL FRIEND;" by Dickens.

A nice little volume, in cloth, small type, sixteen first-class quaint illustrations, comprising "John Harmon," "The Veneering Dinner," "W. Wegg and W. Venus in Consultation," "Podsnappery &c.," "The Cup and the Lip," "Birds of a Feather," "A Long Lane" and "A Turning" are the heads under which "Our Mutual Friend" is elaborated into a story of engrossing interest. How the dickens is it that everybody reads Dickens. For sale by Henry Miner.

NEIGHBORHOOD GLEANINGS.

Brown's Hotel, at Erie, has been purchased by Mr. George Sherman, of the firm of Sherman & Foster, Titusville, for $75,000.

There has been invented an article called "rhigolene," from petroleum, which will have all the beneficial results of chloroform without its attendant dangers. It is applied externally, and renders the part insensible to pain. About 1c—cents of crude oil are necessary to the manufacture of one gallon of "rhigolene."

Capt. John V. McDonald, of Beaver Point, and James Bally, of Pittsburgh, three years ago took a lease on the farm of Robert Potter, Esq., of Raccoon township, Beaver county, for the purpose of boring for oil. They went into the earth a distance of 800 or 1000 feet, in search of petroleum, but, instead of finding it they came across a vein of salt water, which was thrown with tremendous force some 50 or 60 feet into the air. Recently, works have been put up, and boiling commenced. Those engaged in the enterprise expect to realize twenty-five barrels of salt per day, from the start.

The Brookville *Republican* of the 20th says: Tuesday night, in the vicinity of Rockdale Mills, a most shocking murder was perpetrated. Two young men, hailing from Oil City, and known as Winton and Graves, murdered an aged lady, Mrs. McDonald, at her home, for her money. The murder was discovered Wednesday evening, when measures were immediately taken to capture the perpetrators of the fiendish deed. Winton was arrested Wednesday night, at Brookwayville, and is now confined in our jail.

The County Commissioners of Washington county, Pennsylvania, have made a proposition to the holders of the bonds which the county issued to the Hempfield Railroad Company, to purchase them back at eighty-five cents on the dollar, and we learn from the *Reporter* newspaper, published there, that quite a number of holders are availing themselves of the proposition. There may be reasons for accepting this offer, but Washington county is one of the richest in the State, and having promised to pay 100 cents on the dollar, should hold fast faith, maintain its promise and its credit.

An abstract of the report of the Registrar of Births, Marriages and Deaths in Philadelphia, during the year 1866, is published. The extraordinary circumstance shown in 1865, that the deaths for the year nearly equal to the births registered, is still visible in the returns. The aggregate deaths for the year were 16,803, while the births registered were but 17,457, an excess of births over deaths of but 654; the proportion should have been much larger.

A man named Samuel Wyman, residing near Homer, Indiana county, eloped a few days since with a frail damsel named Peddicord. Wyman leaves a wife and several children to battle through life without his aid or assistance.

Included in the names of the guests at the President's State dinner, on Tuesday evening, we see those of Mr. and Mrs. Moorhead.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TERRIBLE CRASH.

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES FOR 30 DAYS. Many Goods LESS THAN FIRST COST.

Men's Calf Boots, tap sole, selling $4.50, reduced from $3.50.
Men's grain boots, water proof, selling $4.75, reduced from $3.50.
Men's grain boots, sewed, selling $4.50, reduced from $3.50.
Men's opera boots selling $3.75, reduced from $2.75.
Men's opera boots selling $2.75, reduced from $2.00.
Men's balmorals, tap sole, selling $2.50, reduced from $1.75.
Men's balmorals, sewed, selling $3.25, reduced from $2.75.
Men's balmorals, selling $3.00, reduced from $2.25.
Ladies' kid polish selling $1.00, reduced from $.50
" " goat " " $2.75, " $1.50
" " " " $3.75, " $2.00
" " " " $4.50, " $3.00
Ladies' French (mo) bals selling $2.75, reduced from $1.75.
Ladies' goat bals selling $1.75, reduced from $1.25
Ladies' goat bals, tip, selling $1.50, reduced from $1.00

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A Farm of about 57 acres in Union Township, Allegheny county, Pa., situate about four miles from the city on the Washington Pike. The improvements are a large two story brick Dwelling House with 12 rooms, a Two-story Spring House, a Carriage House, a large Lumber Room, a No. 1 Frame Bank Barn, with stabling sufficient for a head of cattle. There is a fine Young Orchard, comprising about 12 acres, stocked with the best varieties of fruit trees. It is all underlaid with coal. The land is in a high state of cultivation, well watered, fences good, and would suit admirably for dairy or gardening purposes.

Also, 178 acres adjoining the above, with a good Frame House, Carriage House, good spring House and other out-buildings; with a good Orchard in fine bearing condition. This piece is also all underlaid with coal.

Also, 12 acres adjoining the above, unimproved, for sale low. This piece is also all underlaid with coal.

The above three pieces of property lie between the Little Saw Mill Run and Steubenville Railroads, and the coal can be reached easily from either road. The coal alone is worth all that is asked for the entire property.

Also Farm of 173 acres, situate in St. Clair township, Westmoreland county, Pa., immediately on the line of the Penna. Railroad. The improvements are a two-story Frame House 40 feet by 60, with about one acre of good orchard, a Frame Bank Barn, 40x60 feet, and other out-buildings. There is on the place a good young Apple Orchard, 30 acres cleared, balance in good timber; fencing generally good, well watered, underlaid with coal and limestone; convenient to churches, mills, schools and blacksmith shops, together with the personal property such as stock, implements, grain in the ground, &c. Possession given immediately.

Also, a Farm of 147 acres, situated in Penn township, Westmoreland county, Pa., adjoining the village of Penn, on the Penna. Railroad, which there is a good Two story Stone House, with six Rooms, a Barn, Carriage House, and other buildings; an Orchard of different fruit trees. It is underlayed with coal. There is a Well on it in good order, supplying 2 gals. per day. This property is offered very cheap and good terms.

Also, a Farm of 136 acres, situated in Conemaugh township, Indiana county, Pa., about 2½ miles from Homer Station, on the Indiana Branch Railroad. The improvements are a good Two Story Brick Dwelling, with six Rooms, a Cellar, a No. 1 Frame Bank Barn, 70 by 60, a fine Apple Orchard with a variety of different fruit trees, and Cider Press; fencing generally good; well watered. About 140 acres cleared. The residue in good timber land, and a good six foot vein of coal. For further description of Houses in the purchase money will be taken for well located lands in Nebraska. This property, if sold before the 20th of March, will be sold very low, as I intend to go west. Possession the 1st day of April, A. D. 1868.

Also, an excellent Farm of 160 acres, of which 90 acres are under cultivation, situate in Christian county, Illinois. Improvements are a frame dwelling containing 5 rooms; about 40 choice fruit trees, good fencing, &c. It lies within 2 miles of the Illinois Central R. R.; will be sold on reasonable terms. City property taken in part exchange if desired.

Also, 16 Lots in southern suburbs of Chicago, each Lot 30 by 130, in Kedzier's sub-division of Lots 7 and 8 in Block 1 of Bowler's sub-division of St. Louis and Alton and Michigan Southern Railroad Addition to Chicago, situate between Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R., just 3 miles South of the Court House, near the new Cattle Yards. Price $100 each. Terms easy.

Also, a Farm or 312 acres in Penn township, Westmoreland county, 22 acres cleared and under cultivation, 50 acres of Bessemer Coal which is rolling; there are also 100 acres cleared with a first-rate Steam sawmill in good running order; young orchard of grafted fruit, 1½ miles from Penn Station on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R., just 19 miles West of Greensburg. This farm is peculiarly well adapted for a Breeder who wishes wood; every acre underlaid with coal. The title is good.

Also, a Farm of 160 acres, situated in West Wheatfield township, Indiana county, Penn's, about 2 miles from Wolfe Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The improvements are a good two-story Brick House with 6 rooms and a No. 1 frame Bank Barn, and all other necessary out buildings. The site is good, and the price very low, for quick sale.

For further particulars, enquire of

G. H. TOWER,
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CITY AND SUBURBAN.

LOCAL NEWS ON FIRST AND THIRD PAGES.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

The Meeting at the Board of Trade Rooms Last Night—The Address of Wm Milnor Roberts—Resolutions Adopted, &c.

In pursuance of a call issued by the Mayor, a large meeting of citizens representing the business community of the two cities was held last evening, at the Board of Trade Rooms, for the purpose of expression of sentiment in regard to the measure proposed by the late River Improvement Convention held at St. Louis.

The meeting was organized by calling Hon W. L. McCarthy to the Chair, and electing F. R. Brunot and Levi Matthews, Esqs., Vice Presidents. The reporters of the Press acted as Secretaries.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, which was to adopt such action as would be most conducive to further the ends proposed by the late Convention held at St. Louis.

Captain Milnor Roberts addressed the meeting at some length on the subject of river improvements. He said that no human prescience can determine when low water spells may cease in the Ohio river, and every year their occurrence is becoming a more and more serious affair, on account of the annually augmenting commerce, and especially on account of the now large and still growing *coal trade*. There were over forty millions of bushels of coal shipped down the Ohio from Pittsburgh, in 1866—nearly a million and a half of tons.

This coal interest, which, when the Government surveys and locks on the Ohio were progressing, a quarter of a century ago, was comparatively trifling, has, notwithstanding the precarious and irregular navigation, become a most important one, not only to Pittsburgh, but to all the other cities and working centres on the Ohio and Mississippi.

The coal of this region—of the Pittsburgh seam—is known and justly valued on account of its superior quality, in Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans and other places, and its increasing consumption in those places is keeping pace with their rapid growth. And may we not anticipate that within a few years this growth will be still more rapid.

Not many years can elapse ere Pittsburgh, instead of shipping only forty millions, will be sending two hundred millions of bushels per annum, down the Ohio river, especially if its navigation be materially improved, as it undoubtedly ought to be, and I trust will be, by the government. Twenty-two years have passed since the government eased its operations on the river, namely, in 1844, when Major Symons was in charge, suddenly ceased in removing obstructions, and adding to the low water depths in the channels by means of rip-rap wing dams, and by gabions and cribs, and thus confining the water into the proper confined courses, instead of allowing it to spread uncessarily over larger and smaller channels, and thus lessen the depths. Those operations of the government of Major Symons benefitted the navigation materially. Some, where were left only partly finished, nevertheless, the partially finished system is the cheapest and readiest plan for the amelioration of the evils of low water, with a moderate expenditures.

Last year, in June, through the exertions of the member of Congress from this district, General Moorhead, Congress made an appropriation to resume the surveys and work of improving the Ohio. The bill included, also, the Arkansas, the Missouri, and the Mississippi rivers. The sum of five hundred and fifty thousand dollars was appropriated for works, and an additional sum of five hundred and fifty thousand dollars for snagging, &c., &c., was also appropriated, but chiefly applicable to the three last named rivers. And one hundred thousand dollars for snagging on our own rivers. Thus the government has resumed the charge of the Ohio river.

The speaker here gave an account of the various investigations of the channels of the river from Pittsburgh to Cairo. He had found many snags, wrecks of steamers, barges and logs, the removal of which will render navigation much safer. He had reported these to the government and the work would soon be commenced. In discussing the channel, He urged the importance and necessity of the speedy completion of the work of removing the rock ledge at Louisville; chiefly on the ground of the inadequate size of the old works, and *their dilapidated condition*. There is really danger of bearing no navigation at all around the falls, as no one can say when the old locks may fail entirely. The commerce of Louisville, during the war, expended *eighteen hundred thousand dollars* in the erection of the magnificent new locks. High prices made the work of construction costly. It is estimated that it will cost a million of dollars more to complete the new canal and lock gates. He did not think it right that the United States where the Government could apply a million of dollars to a greater advantage than in completing this canal.

There is a very important fact in connection with this new canal improvement at Louisville. It is, that the capacity of the new works is so much greater than the present old canal and locks, which have been in use about forty years; and which were built to accommodate vessels of a smaller class than those now navigating the Ohio and the other Western rivers. The old locks are only 187 feet long by 49½ feet in the chamber; while the new locks are 350 feet long and 70 feet wide.

These new locks are of truly enormous dimensions. The largest locks on the Monongahela navigation is 250 feet by 56 feet in the chamber; the area of the new locks at Louisville therefore is little more than double the size. The Louisville locks are of sufficient capacity to pass any boat that can profitably ply on the Ohio. They can pass boats 350 feet long and 70 feet wide. They could not pass the steamer "Great Republic" now about being finished at this port, which we believe is 94 feet long on deck. But such magnificent floating palaces can only run profitably on the lower Mississippi, and it would be folly to build vessels of sufficient dimensions to pass such exceptional vessels. We might almost as well build a lock 500 feet long, as one 350 feet long, large enough to pass the great Eastern, because there are times when the Ohio river has water enough to float her from Pittsburgh to Cairo. The "Great Republic" is ten feet wider than the Great Easternjso she must be content, like many preceding steamers, to "run the falls."

Although the natural navigation of the falls at Louisville may admit of vessels of the largest class, it is probable that locks at Louisville will always be a necessity, during the greater portion of every year.

He referred to the coal trade as a single item of the vast business originating at Pittsburgh, which necessarily sought the Ohio river. It is scarcely necessary to say that the iron, steel, glass, copper, cotton, wagons, furniture, &c., &c., manufactures make an enormous aggregate of commerce, which it is not necessary to refer to in detail. The value of business passing along the Ohio river must may be estimated at over five hundred millions of dollars, counting the trade of all the cities and towns, and the shipments to and from the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. Statistics of this business is certainly very great.

When it is considered that the Ohio and its tributaries furnish four thousand miles of navigation, and that with the Mississippi and the Missouri and their tributaries, Pittsburgh is at the head of sixteen thousand miles of steamboat navigation, at the nearest point of the Atlantic cities, the importance of securing and maintaining the most perfect navigation at this point on the Ohio river cannot be easily over-estimated.

The Speaker next spoke of the great damages which had taken place in the improvements of our city since the year 1857, when we had only 20,000 inhabitants and no night watchmen, few paved streets and only a small number of sewers—while, within *three years ago* Pittsburgh had built two locomotives at the Fort Pitt Works for the Portage Railroad.

A number of the stationery engines for the inclined planes were also built here thirty-four years ago. The speaker then assigned for not continuing to manufacture locomotives was, that the business was too trifling and not profitable enough. Great steamboat engines were built.

It will be a thousand years before the city quits growing, when her coal is consumed and shipped away. Pittsburgh has much more advanced with giant strides in population and wealth. In Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and all the other glorious valley of the Ohio and Mississippi, are the same commanding evidences of never-ceasing growth in all the elements which make a country great.

Already the population whose territory is watered by these streams, numbers more than half the population of the entire United States. Already, and hereafter, forever, unanimity among the people of this territory must secure the control of all the grand movements of this Union.

The day has gone by, when the people of this teeming region should be asking what is boon that which belongs to them as a right. If government is to expend the treasure in any public work whatever, in ocean harbors, or lake harbors, or where for the general good, no where can government expend public money where it will be productive of more general benefit than where along the grand thoroughfares in the midst of this great majority of the people,—where this majority should be as long as the American Union shall endure.

Captain John F. Bravo thought that the only true mode of improving our western rivers was the one suggested by Captain Roberts—that of removing obstructions. If Congress would hold her supremacy as a manufacturing city, she must look well to her rivers. No railroads or other means of transportation could supply their place. As citizens of Pittsburgh we should give this matter our most earnest attention. The Speaker should not end with this meeting. Others should follow, and the newspapers should lend their aid to urge upon Congress the importance of early and favorable legislation upon the subject.

Mr. James O'Conner was next called upon and, in lieu of a speech, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we unanimously and cordially endorse the action of the convention lately held at St. Louis, Missouri at which it was "resolved, that the interests of the whole Mississippi Valley requires the immediate improvement by the National Government of the Mississippi river from the Balize to the Falls of St. Anthony—including especially the bar at the Balize, and the upper and lower rapids—and also the Ohio from Cairo to Pittsburgh, and especially the work at the falls of the Ohio; said improvement to secure the navigation of said rivers free from all tolls or tribute."

Resolved, That it is eminently a national work, and a national duty, for the United States Government to make large and immediate appropriations of money, and without unnecessary delay, secure to the people the safe, certain and unobstructed navigation of the great rivers and its tributary, thereby developing the resources, adding to the wealth, and securing the prosperity of the entire people.

Resolved, That the Legislature and Governor of our State be furnished with copies of these resolutions, and immediate action be taken to secure State Legislative action urging on the United States Government liberal appropriations for this great "National work."

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to Hon. J. K. Moorhead, and Hon. Thomas Williams, our members of Congress, also, to our Senators, and the necessary steps be taken to have the necessary legislation effected at Washington.

Resolved, That an Executive and Finance Committee of *seven* be and are hereby appointed. And that it shall have full power to take every necessary step to secure the great object of the immediate improvement of the Western rivers, especially from Cairo to Pittsburgh, and at the falls of the Ohio.

Resolved, That feeling the great pecuniary value to our city achieving success in the above, and looking at the direct interest of every iron, glass, cotton, and other manufacturer, every merchant, coal shipper, steamboat owner, builder, mechanic and citizen has, and how intimately each individual's interest and prosperity are connected with it, we do hereby agree to and the Executive and Financial Committee, each by our means and our influence, in all tens they may find it necessary to take.

Resolved, The Finance and Executive Committee be requested and authorized, to call a meeting of the citizens, whenever they may deem it necessary) to report progress.

Resolved, That copies of the above resolutions be furnished the Governors and Legislatures of West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Tennessee, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Kentucky, respectfully requesting their co-operation in the great object we aim to accomplish.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Dr. S. R. McClintock, F. R. Brunot, A. M. Watson and Andrew Carnegie, Esqs., made appropriate addresses and the meeting adjourned.

The Oil Refining Interests—Opposition to McKee's Bill.

After the adjournment of the River Improvement meeting at the Board of Trade Rooms, last evening, Mr. Burke, from a Committee of the Oil Refiners' Association, announced that that Committee was present, and desired an expression of the sense of the meeting on the bill recently introduced in the Legislature by Mr. McKee.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Burke, which, after a spirited discussion, and some opposition, were finally passed:

Resolved, That the bill introduced into the Legislature of this State by Mr. McKee, entitled "An act to prevent the flooding of the towhose me matter in the running streams in Allegheny county, and for the better preservation of the public health in the said county," is one which, if it should become a law, will prove most injurious, not only to the business interests of this city and county, but seriously affect numerous branches of trade and industry throughout the State, directly and indirectly connected and depending on the various branches of manufacturing affected by the provisions of this bill.

Resolved, That while we have at heart the general health and well being of our city and county, we emphatically protest against the passage of this bill, as one which is unnecessary, oppressive and vexatious, subjecting enormous pecuniary losses on many of our most energetic, industrious and liberal citizens, who should be aided and encouraged in their enterprises rather than injured by unwise legislation.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that while the Chief Engineer of the City Water Works asserts on the authority of a Chemical and Microscopical analysis that Allegheny river water is not injuriously affected in any way by chemicals coming from refineries, and the reports of the City Health Officer indicates that our city is among the most healthy in the Union; that in order to avoid the wash and draining of a large and increasing population, the city supply of water should be taken from some point in the river above the Sharpsburg bridge; that with this change in the point of water supply, and proper attention to the sanitary condition of streets and alleys, the objects pretended to be arrived at in the bill of Mr. McKee, will be attained in much more economical and just manner, and the health of our city permanently ensured, second to none in the Union.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 23, 1867.

The produce markets are improving a little, there being a little more activity manifested, but generally speaking, the operations are principally of a jobbing character, round lot operations being the exception rather than the general rule. The advance in gold has caused a firmer feeling in some articles, but generally, there are no changes in values worthy of special notice.

GROCERIES—The Grocery market is more active and firmer, and is suffering in its advance in gold. We now quote as follows: Good to prime Coffee 25 to 26c; choice to 27c; Sugars—Crushed, 16½; A, 15½; Extra C, 15c; Yellow C, 14½; Coffee, 14½; Coffee Oil and Mining Company, of which plaintiff was one of the active members, to recover $15 20, for loss of time of one of the officers, and knew at the time what was the supposed consideration thereof, that the consideration was void, and that he (the defendant) had received no value for the note. The jury found a verd ict for plaintiff for $2,50 and $6,50 for costs. Reed for plaintiff with Brereet. David Reed for plaintiff, Cyrus Peterman contra.

W. W. Newton, Co. vs. Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company. Action to recover $15 20, for loss of flour then and there shipped by the plaintiff's agent from Pittsburgh to plaintiffs, to be delivered at Rooert's Station, on defendants' road, May 8th, 1866. C. C. Taylor for plaintiff. Hampton & Shiras contra. The jury found a verdict for defendants. Motion for a new trial.

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Upset a Peanut Stand.

We understand that after leaving this city, the Ghioni Soiata Opera Troupe intended to visit Chester. Whether the pea nut stand established on Liberty Street near the Irwin House, was put in operation by one of the Opera operators, turned loose by that disappointment, or was kept by some one who kept by an ostensible Italian. This Italian had his premises materially interfered with by the following very natural cause. A certain Kinney, who, being stimulated to unusual bravery by "good" whisky, made a valiant charge on the pea nuts, and, driving back the sole defender of the place, had partially upsetting the works. Before he had completed the work of havoc, however, officers Gordon and Cochran interfered and marched the belligerent to the lock-up. After lying there during the hours for the prisoner was sent to jail in default of money enough to pay his fine.

A Heavy Fine.

On Wednesday afternoon, officer Scott, of the Allegheny police, arrested, on Ohio street, in that city, a man named Frederick Ville, charged, on oath of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Matilda Hough, with drunkenness and disorderly conduct. She resides in Reserve township, and states that on Tuesday night Ville came to her house drunk, and behaved in the most obstreperous manner, smashing up furniture to a considerable extent. The prisoner was somewhat drunk when arrested, but went in a docile manner to the lock-up. He was arraigned before Alderman Donaldson yesterday morning, when his guilt fully appearing, he was fined $20 and costs. He paid the unusually heavy fine, and went up.

Common Pleas Court, District Court.

Before Judge Williams.

Wooldridge Oil Refining Company vs. Equitable Insurance Company of Philadelphia. Action to recover on an insurance policy. Before reported. The jury impanelled all of Thursday's session and was not concluded at adjournment.

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22. H. B. Comer vs. J. D. Williams.

32. Alex. McKee vs. P. P. Demorest.

Oyer and Terminer, &c.

The March term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions, General Jail Delivery, &c., will commence on Monday next, at ten o'clock A. M., and all parties interested should be prepared accordingly. Assistant District Attorney Hall has established himself in the Grand Jury rooms, and has been engaged during this week in the transaction of business connected with his office.

Hearing Had.

Barbara Tarr, sued for selling liquor on Sunday, and for keeping a gambling house; John Rough, for aggravated assault and battery and Joseph Rough, for selling liquor without license; Thomas O. Hinton being the prosecutor in each case, had a hearing before Alderman Strain, yesterday afternoon, and were held to bail for trial in each case, except that of John Rough, for aggravated assault and battery. The defendant in this case was discharged.

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PH. R. MERTZ,

Banker and Broker,

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth,

All descriptions of Government Bonds bought and sold on liberal terms.

London and Continental Exchange sold at New York rates.

Gold, Silver and Coupons bought at highest rates. Gold Drafts issued on New York.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 28, 1867.

The following are the New York stock quotations for to-day: Gold, 140½@140¾; 1881 bonds, 108½; Five Twenties, old, 111½; Five Twenties, '65, 108¾; do new, 109½; Seven Thirties, 105⅝; Michigan Southern Railroad, 72¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 89; Fort Wayne & Chicago, 94⅝; Erie, 56; Western Union Telegraph Company, —; Chicago and Northwestern, 35¾; do preferred, 65¾; New York Central, 102¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 96¼.

The project of a foreign loan was again revived in Congress by Senator Sherman on Monday, who gave notice that it was his intention not to call the matter up, however, until the next session. An ample time is thus given to discuss the subject, though there can be little brought forward either for or against the measure that has been already most thoroughly ventilated. The advocates of the scheme claim that sterling bonds, payable in London, would be so much preferred in England that, although they should bear no more than five per cent interest, European investors would be willing to pay as much for them as for bonds whose interest is payable in dollars in the United States. Secondly, they claim that, as these sterling bonds would be payable in London, there would be no market for them here, and, in case of panic or political trouble on either side the Atlantic, there would be no danger of our money market being disturbed from a heavy importation of them by foreign capitalists to get gold. Such a movement is said to have been made by the Bank of England in January last to an extent which is variously estimated at from five million to thirty-five millions of dollars. To this importation, as is alleged, was due the rise in gold last summer from 128 to 162. The arguments on the other side are mainly the same as were so strongly and successfully urged last spring and on previous occasions, when a foreign loan bill was discussed in Congress.

—It is reported from Washington that Senator Wilson intends urging an amendment to the pending interest certificate scheme so as to forbid National banks to allow or pay interest on deposits made in said National banks by any other National bank. The object of this is to break up the present system of receiving interest for money lent by one National bank to another to be paid on call which, it is alleged, causes nearly all the financial trouble in Wall street.

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JAMES DALZELL & SON,

69 and 70 Water Street,

LARD OIL MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in CRUDE, LUBRICATING and CARBON OILS.

We warrant our No. 1 Lard Oil equal to the best Cincinnati, or other brands, and propose to sell a low as Cincinnati or Chicago rates.

Our No. 2 Lard Oil as a Lubricator cannot be excelled.

Dusk Creek Lubricating and standard brands of Carbon Oil constantly on hand.

Merchants and manufacturers will find it to their interest to give us a call before ordering Lard Oil from the West. jy9:1y

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 28, 1867.

CRUDE—There was but a single sale reported to-day, four thousand barrels, for June and July delivery, at 9 cents, and this, by the way, was considered a good operation for the seller. Spot oil, is selling at 7 to 7¼ and we are cognizant of an offer to sell for April at 8. The receipts of oil continue remarkably light, when we take into consideration the fact that the weather is fine, and the river in good navigable condition.

REFINED—There is a continued fair business doing in bonded oil, and while the market is steady and moderately active, prices are not quotably higher. We can report sales of 100 bbls prime light straw to white, for immediate delivery in Philadelphia at 27½; 1000 March delivery, at 27½; 3000 standard White, part at March, at 28; 1000 for April, at 29, and 1000 for May, at 30; also, —on Wednesday evening—200 for August, at 32½; 500 for September, at 33; 500 for October, at 33½, and 1500 for same months, at an average of 33. Free oil is dull but unchanged; sale of 100 bbls at 40½.

NAPHTHA—We have but thirty-five hundred barrels to report, all for Fisher & Bro, —two days receipts.

Philadelphia Seed Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 27.—In Cloverseed there is more doing, but prices have declined; 300 bushels of prime old crop sold at $7 to 7,25, and 650 bush of fair to prime new in lots, at from $8 to 8,37½ per bushel, in dollars in the United States. Secondly, they claim that, as these sterling bonds would be payable in London, there would be no market for them here, and, in case of panic or political trouble on either side the Atlantic, there would be no danger of our money market being disturbed from a heavy importation of them by foreign capitalists to get gold. Such a movement is said to have been made by the Bank of England in January last to an extent which is variously estimated at from five million to thirty-five millions of dollars. To this importation, as is alleged, was due the rise in gold last summer from 128 to 162. The arguments on the other side are mainly the same as were so strongly and successfully urged last spring and on previous occasions, when a foreign loan bill was discussed in Congress.

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial Matters.

NEW YORK, February 28.—Gold strong to day, under the prospect of the military reconstruction bill becoming a law. The railway share market was very dull through the day and prices declined in view of a failure in the Senate to pass the one hundred million greenback bill, but more steadiness at the last open board and without activity. Government securities are steady. Wm Heath & Co. report the following prices at 6 P. M.: Gold 140@140¼; 1881 coupons, 108½@108¾; Five-Twenties, registered, 107½@108; Five-Twenties, coupon, 108½@108¾; Seven Thirties, 105¾@106; Ten-Forties, 103½@103¾; July compounds 1865, 20½@20¾; do 1866, 15½@15¾; August compounds 1865, 20½@20¾; do 1866, 15½@15¾. Other quotations remain the same as before. Steamship is quiet. Coal and miscellaneous shares are steady, with a fair business doing. Petroleum closed between 130@131, and closed strong at 1273. There was increased activity in the gold room, and strength, followed by in good bid, and steadiness. Gold opened at 140¼, declined to 139¾, advanced from 45 to 46, and symptoms of a revival of excitement in stock. Commercial is dull.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 28.—There was a good business in Printed Delaines for Arnoskeag and Manchester, 19c for Amoskeag and Manchester, 18 for Springvales and 17 for Hamilton. Prints are in fair request for Merrimac W. Gingham, Lawns and Delaines in limited request and unchanged. Lancaster Ginghams sold at 30c. Cotton Flannels are in request. Delaines, 25 and Armure 27. Light Weights of unbleached Muslins slightly lower. Export sales of 1,200 bales Sea Island, Indian Head, 30½; Sheetings, 30. In other descriptions there is no essential change. Waste dull and nominal.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, February 28.—Cotton quiet and better, but decidedly less active, with sales of 2,500 bales at 29½@29¾c for Middling Uplands, and 30c for Middling Orleans. The market is dull and nominal, with sales of 1,000 barrels at $5,50@5,75 for No. 2, $6,25@6,50 for No. 1, and $7,50@8 for fancy St. Louis brands. Rye Flour is dull but unchanged; ordinary may be quoted at $5,75@6. Corn Meal is nominally prime at 12 to 75.

FLOUR—Is considerably firmer, in consequence of an advance in gold, though, as yet, there has been no quotable change here. We continue to quote at $11,75 to $12 for good to choice State; $12,25@12,50 for shipping brands; $13 to $14 for Winter Wheat; and $16 to $17 for fancy St. Louis brands. Rye Flour, $7,50 and Corn Meal, $5,50.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is selling in a jobbing way at 9½ to 10 for Shoulders, and 14½ to 15 for Clear Sides. Pork is dull and closed at 12 to 12¼, for mess, and 13¾ to 14 for kettle rendered. Mess Pork—$21 to $21,25. Dressed Hogs are quoted at 9½ to 9¾, and Cloverseed at $6,50 to $7. Flaxseed is selling all the way from $2,75 to 2,85 —but few sellers below last named quotation.

BUTTER—Continues excessively dull the supply being considerably in excess of the demand, and prices are further depressed downward. Good to prime Roll may be quoted at 5 to 20.

EGGS—Still further declined, and we now quote fresh packed at 17—as which figure there is a fair demand.

WHISKY—Is dull and depressed; we can report regular sales in store at $2,50 to 2,50 per bbl, as to quality.

POTATOES—Continue very dull; we can report sales in store at $2,50 to $2,75 per bbl, as to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Dull with a drooping tendency; we can report a sale of 1 car Apples at $—small sales in store at 9 to 10. Peaches —9 to 11 for quarters and 12 to 20 for halves.

LARD OIL—Is quoted by manufacturers at $1 87 to 88 for No. 2, and $1,98 to 1,10 for No. 1. Jobbers charge a slight advance above these quotations.

HAY—Is very dull but unchanged; common to prime Timothy may be quoted at $20 to $24, on truck.

CENTRAL LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Feb. 28, 1867.

CATTLE.

The transactions in cattle have been re, markably light this week, which was owing to the fact that the supply was restricted to a very small number. The market, therefore, was stiff, under the influence of an improved demand and greatly diminished receipts, and compared with last week, prices have advanced fully ½c per pound. Fat cattle sold at 7 to 7¼; good at 7; to 8; prime at 8¼ to 8¾; and extra, had there have been any of the above quality in the yards, we would doubtless have brought 9¼ to ¾. The attendance of buyers was unusually small, some twelfth. From the fact that the market, we believe, the only representatives from Philadelphia, while so far as we could learn, there were no buyers here from either Baltimore or New York. The New York market was better this week, while in Philadelphia it seems there was a complete break away—the cattle sold on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and hence, the break down referred to and this, perhaps, may be attributed the absence of quite a number of the Philadelphia buyers.

SHEEP.

The market for this class of stock has been some what excited this week and with an improved demand, very light arrivals, and improved advices from the east prices have still further advanced, and we now quote at 6 to 7¼ to 8 gross, for fair to prime fat mutton sheep. Smith & Talmage sold 128 head to Hiblett at 6. Sherrick & Co. to Keys, 102 heads, average 70 lbs, at 7¼. Laffety & Co. sold to Hines 146 head, inferior, at 4½, and 95, fair, to Eisman at 6½. Reser to Peyton having 80 head at 7¼. Philadelphia is clear loads at prices ranging from 6½ to 7½. It should be born in mind, however, that it takes quite a drove of sheep to bring the outside quotations.

HOGS.

The market for Hogs has under gone but little change since last week. The supply has about kept pace with the demand, and prices have undergone but little change, excepting that they are slightly lower, and Baltimore buyers are paying nearly as much as Philadelphia shippers. Gilchrist & Co. report having bought 109 head for Baltimore at 8¾; 759 to Philadelphia, at 8¾; and sold 960 light averages here at 7¾. Heiges & Co. report having shipped 147 clear loads to New York, at an average price of 7.30. Singer & Imhoff, bought 132 head for Baltimore at 7¾, and 1200 for Philadelphia at 8 to 8,50. Fisher & Co. shipped 9 car loads to Philadelphia, sold 260 head at 7¼ to 8.40, and bought 300 head at 7,50 to 7.75. Robinson & Gilchrist bought 400 and averaging 180, at 7.75. Lafferty sold to Singer & Imhoff 58 head, averaging 391, at 8,60, and one car load to Kaye at 8. The transactions in Cattle were larger than the operations in Sheep or Cattle.

REPORTED SALES OF CATTLE.

Smith & Talmage 150 Vanvoorhis, 90 head fair stock cattle, averaging 800, at 6. Same to Auil & Co., 15 head, averaging 700, at 5. Auil & Co. to Sellers, 15 head, fair cattle, averaging 700, at 5,35. M. Johnston to Kirk 37 Ohio steers, averaging 1100, at 7½; also, 1 car load of common cows to Shaudel & Co. Frank at $46 per head. Emerick & Co. to Barney Grey 34 head, weighing 44,475, at 8; Huff to Duffey, 16 head, weighing 15,000, at 6; Marks & Trautman, 17 head, weighing 17,850 at 6,62; Deads to Powers, 16, weighing, 18,250, at 6½; Blackstock & Hazlewood to Powers, 36, weighing 40,525, at 7½; Howard to Wernz, 14, weighing 14,960, at 7; Moore to Duffey & Co., 17, weighing 21,075, at 8,25; M. Johnston to Smith, 34, weighing 60,310, at 7,87.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 28.—Tobacco active; sales of 123 hogsheads at $2,65 for trash and 15 for bright wrappers Whisky firm at $2,40.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—February 28—200 bbls flour, Bale Bros; 1 car oats, 2 cars barley, Carson, Darlington & co; 1 do do, D R Galway; 167 sks wheat, J S Liggett & co; 120 do rye, Culp & Shepard; 1 car flour, Blair & Wood; 1 car shafts, Reiley & Robertson; 100 bbls whisky, J S Finch; 3 cars sloons, Park, Bro & co; 100 bbls flour, E H Myers & Co; 1 car hay, Wm Bingham & co; order, owner; 2 pkgs lard, Kell & Ritchart; 2 cars shingles, S Schmidt; 1 bag seed, D C Phillips; 7 do do, Voight & co; 22 sks seed, Kirkpatrick & Herron, 1 bbl eggs, Steel & Bro; 8 cars metal, Shaick & co; 2 do do, J Wood & Sons.

ALLEGHENY STATION, February 28—5 doz brooms, Mercer & Robinson; 4 bbls elder, J Warder; 1 car tanbark, M Heckelman; 2 c